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5/26/55

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President various supplemental appropriation estimates and proposed language (H. Doc. 171). This document includes items as follows: \$3,000,000 in direct appropriations and \$30,000,000 in loan authorizations, fiscal year 1956, to enable the Department to initiate in certain pilot areas the program outlined in the report on "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources" for low-income farmers; authority to use \$25,000 of the ARS research appropriation for replacement of a building (destroyed by fire) at the Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont.; and authority for establishment of a Forest Service working capital fund. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 6120.)
13. NEWSPRINT. Received report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, "Newsprint Study-Current News Outlook" (H. Rept. 683) (p. 6121).
14. PERSONNEL; ORGANIZATION. Rep. Thompson, N. J., discussed and inserted newspaper articles discussing recommendations of the Hoover Commission Task Force on personnel and civil service (pp. 6109-18). Rep. Thompson stated that he plans to introduce bills to effectuate some of the major recommendations of the Hoover Commission (p. 6118).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6499, the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies appropriation bill for 1956 (H. Rept. 634) (pp. 6075, 6120).
16. FARM LABOR. Both Houses received from the President various recommendations of the International Labor Organization, including those concerning minimum wage-fixing machinery in agriculture, and holidays with pay in agriculture. The President said he did not favor the proposal on holidays with pay in agriculture. To House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (H. Doc. 172.) (pp. 6075-6, 6025.)

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

17. VETERANS' BENEFITS. S. 2081, by Sen. Hill, to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 6027).
18. FARM METHODS. S. 2085, by Sen. Humphrey, relating to participation by representatives of the United States in the world plowing matches; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6027). Remarks of author (pp. 6027-8).
19. MINERALS. H. R. 6501, by Rep. Aspinall, to amend the act of July 17, 1914, to permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under the mining laws of the United States; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6122).
20. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6511, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., to increase the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 6122).
21. PUBLIC WORKS. H. R. 6517, by Rep. Elliott, to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to Public Works Committee (p. 6122).

22. FARM-CITY. H. J. Res 317, by Rep. Cooley, and H. J. Res 318, by Rep. Hope, designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6122).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. ROADS. Rep. Church inserted a letter from P. Lesly urging a reconsideration in the allocation of funds for secondary roads to benefit farm-market roads in the current road program (pp. A3671-2).
24. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Wharton inserted an article from the Rural New Yorker, which noted with apprehension the continued price spread between producer and distributor of dairy products (pp. A3678-9).
25. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Beamer inserted an editorial from the Indianapolis Star commenting favorably on Secretary Benson's speech at Purdue University on flexible price supports (pp. A3682-3).  
Extension of remarks by Rep. Weaver, Nebr., explaining his reasons for voting in favor of H. R. 12 to continue high rigid price supports (pp. A3686-7).
26. RESEARCH. Rep. Price inserted an address he made at the Illinois Exchange Club Convention. He cited the importance of atomic research as applicable to agriculture for the preservation of foods and use as fertilizer (pp. A3687-9).
27. WHEAT. Rep. Berry, S. Dak., inserted the report of the Department of Agriculture on the wheat marketing quotas for 1956 (pp. A3690-1).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 27: Foreign surplus disposal, H. Agriculture (Butz to testify, accompanied by Pendleton, Garnett, Roberts, Richards, Sandstrom, and Koenig).

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION  
BILL; 1956

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MAY 26, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6499]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The estimates considered by the Committee are to be found in the Budget for 1956 on pages 46-56, 66-67, 98-100, 111-112, 122-124, and 149, as amended and supplemented by House Document Nos. 126 and 164. In addition to the monetary estimates, the Committee considered general provisions of a governmentwide character presented on pages 235 and 236 of the Budget. Most of the appropriation items in the bill have been carried in prior years in the independent offices bills. The general provisions have been included in supplemental appropriation bills in the past few years and are now included in this new bill for the first time.

Total appropriations of \$21,890,700 are recommended in the bill, a decrease of \$5,810,000 in the estimates. The net increase of \$7,-313,850 over appropriations for fiscal year 1955 results primarily from a recommended appropriation of \$8,000,000 for "Payment of

Korean claims" by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. This is a new item, for which there has been no prior appropriation. Details of this and other Committee actions, by appropriation title, are set forth below, and a tabulation summarizing the several amounts appears at the conclusion of the explanatory text.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Committee has approved the budget estimates for the three items of appropriation which are under the immediate supervision of the President. These items are \$150,000 for Compensation of the President, \$2,055,500 for operation of The White House Office, and \$366,200 for the care and operation of the Executive Mansion and Grounds. The amounts are the same as in fiscal year 1955 except for The White House Office, which includes \$173,000 for the expenses of additional staff to coordinate public works planning as requested in House Document No. 126, making a net increase of \$160,500 over 1955 for that item.

*Bureau of the Budget.*—The bill provides the budget estimate of \$3,349,000 for this agency, which is \$33,500 less than the amount appropriated for the Bureau in fiscal year 1955. During the hearings the Director stated that these reductions are made possible by organizational and procedural adjustments effected throughout the Bureau, and that a special effort had been made to streamline operations to that effect.

*Council of Economic Advisers.*—In recommending an appropriation of \$325,000 for this item the Committee has made a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate and provided for approximately the same level of operation as in fiscal year 1955. Such funds should be adequate for all the activities of the Council.

*National Security Council.*—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$240,000 for this Council, which advises the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. The increase of \$25,000 over the current year includes one additional employee, but is primarily for additional guard service.

*Office of Defense Mobilization.*—The bill contains \$2,125,000 for this Office, which is \$36,000 less than the 1955 appropriation and \$95,000 less than the budget estimate. This agency is responsible for direction and planning of current and future national mobilization efforts, and coordinates the military industrial, and civilian mobilization activities of the Government. Included in the appropriation is \$161,000, the same amount as in 1955, for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee which is the agency responsible for allocating radio frequencies among Government agencies and developing overall Government telecommunications policies. The reduction can be taken primarily out of the increases requested for consultant services and travel.

*President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.*—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$60,000 for this Advisory Committee, which is the same amount [as] was appropriated on a previous occasion late in the fiscal year 1954. The purpose of this Committee is to advise the President and the Director of the

Bureau of the Budget in connection with major organizational and management problems of the executive branch of the Government. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government is concluding its series of studies in June and it is expected that this Committee will review the reports that are issued and assist the President in making such specific recommendations to the Congress as are deemed desirable.

The language requested in the budget as amended by House Document No. 164, to authorize one grade GS-18 position for the Committee, has been deleted. If such a position is necessary it should be requested for allocation by the Civil Service Commission from numbers presently authorized, or legislation submitted to authorize the increase.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

*Emergency fund for the President, national defense.*—The Committee has approved a \$1,000,000 emergency fund for the President, which is an increase of \$250,000 over the amount available in 1955. The purpose of this fund is to enable the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense. It has been customary for a number of years to provide such a fund.

*Expenses of Management Improvement.*—The Committee has deleted the item in the budget language which would authorize an increase in the amount that could be paid for consultant services from \$50 to \$75 per day. Funds for this item are available until expended and it is estimated that \$549,000 will be in the fund at the beginning of fiscal year 1956. No additional funds are requested.

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$920,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$145,000 over the amount appropriated in 1955. The Commission has responsibility for the maintenance and operation of twenty-two permanent United States military cemeteries and memorials located in foreign countries and the United States National Cemetery at Mexico City.

The increase over 1955 is necessary to provide for additional travel for employees and their families proceeding on home leave from their posts in foreign countries as authorized by Public Law 737 of the last Congress, reimbursement for military personnel which have previously been utilized without charge, and additional staffing as cemeteries are placed on a permanent maintenance basis.

*Construction of memorials and cemeteries.*—The bill contains an additional appropriation of \$3,000,000 for financing the construction program in the various cemeteries. This is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimate and is \$500,000 less than the appropriation in 1955. There is an unobligated balance of \$3,000,000 expected to remain from 1955 and an unexpended balance of approximately \$10,500,000 is anticipated on June 30. It is believed that such amounts will be adequate to continue the construction program at the present



rate. There is no intention on the part of the Committee to impede the construction program in any way. However, the Committee sees no reason to appropriate more funds this year than can be economically used.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

*Payment of Korean claims.*—The bill contains an appropriation for \$8,000,000 for payment of claims authorized by Public Law 615 of the 83rd Congress, a reduction of \$4,200,000 in the budget estimate. Public Law 615 authorized the appropriation of funds for prisoner of war and civilian internee claims arising out of Korean hostilities. Payments for war claims previously have been financed from assets of enemy countries in the war claims fund, but an appropriation is made necessary in this instance because no North Korean assets are available.

*Payment of World War II claims.*—The bill contains language authorizing payment of claims from the war claims fund as authorized by Public Law 744 of the 83rd Congress, which authorized the settlement of additional World War II internee and prisoner of war claims, and extended benefits to merchant seamen and other persons not previously eligible for payments as well as authorizing certain new sequestration claims. Such claims are estimated at \$16,714,800 and should about complete the program.

*Administrative expenses.*—The Committee recommends \$450,000 for expenses of the Commission in administering these two payment programs, which is \$100,000 less than the amount requested. Such total amount shall be composed of \$300,000 to be transferred from the war claims fund and \$150,000 to be transferred from the appropriation for Korean claims. The Committee has denied funds for extended travel and other items of a contingency nature included in the estimates.

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$300,000 to finance the activities of this Board in 1956, which is an increase of \$15,000 over the amount available in 1955. It is the duty of this agency to determine whether organizations are "Communist-action organizations", "Communist-front organizations", or "Communist-infiltrated organizations". Its work is dependent entirely on the progress of the original Communist Party case, which is now pending in the Supreme Court, and on the number of cases filed with the Board by the Attorney General. There have been considerable delays experienced in the progress of the work of the Board. The extent of such delay can be measured in part by the fact that only 2 of the 14 cases anticipated have been filed with the Board during fiscal year 1955. Until the rate of cases referred is accelerated the appropriation recommended should be adequate.



## TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

As noted previously, the bill includes general provisions, government-wide in their application, formerly carried in a late-session supplemental bill. Most of these are continued unchanged and are briefly described as follows:

Section 201. Establishes, as required by basic law, the maximum amount payable for a passenger motor vehicle. In this bill, the limitation has been reduced from \$1,400 to \$1,350 on the basis of current contract prices, most of which are in the \$1,250 to \$1,350 range. In addition, station wagons have been placed within the limitation since the modern station wagon is basically a passenger vehicle.

Section 202. This section continues a prohibition on the employment of aliens in the continental United States with certain exceptions previously carried. In addition, two new avenues of exception have been added, permitting the temporary employment of translators, and the temporary employment of persons in the field service (for periods not to exceed sixty days) to cope with emergencies such as flood, fire or other catastrophe. The inclusion of these exceptions in the general language will permit the Committee to delete similar provisions presently carried in separate bills for the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and in separate sections of other bills.

Sections 203 through 209 continue in effect various provisions, both permissive and restrictive, which have been included in similar general provisions for several years. Representative of this group is the provision making funds that are available for travel expense also available for the payment of living quarters allowances in accordance with law; the provision prohibiting payment to any person whose nomination shall have been disapproved by the Senate; and the provision prohibiting the use of funds of a wholly-owned government corporation for the purchase or construction of an office building.

Section 210 is the customary anti-strike provision.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955, ESTIMATES FOR 1956, AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956**

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.....	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	\$150, 000		
The White House Office.....	1, 895, 000	<sup>1</sup> 2, 055, 500	2, 055, 500	+\$160, 500	
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	366, 200	366, 200	366, 200		
Bureau of the Budget.....	3, 382, 500	3, 349, 000	3, 349, 000	—33, 500	
Council of Economic Advisers.....	<sup>2</sup> 285, 000	<sup>3</sup> 340, 000	325, 000	+40, 000	—\$15, 000
National Security Council.....	215, 000	240, 000	240, 000	+25, 000	
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	2, 161, 000	2, 220, 000	2, 125, 000	—36, 000	—95, 000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	60, 000	60, 000	+60, 000	
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	8, 454, 700	8, 780, 700	8, 670, 700	+216, 000	—110, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Emergency fund for the President.....	<sup>5</sup> 150, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+850, 000	
Expenses of management improvement.....	300, 000	( <sup>6</sup> )	-----	—300, 000	
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	450, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+550, 000	

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses-----	775,000	792,000	920,000	+145,000	-----
Construction of memorials and cemeteries-----	3,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	-500,000	-1,500,000
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission-----	4,275,000	5,420,000	3,920,000	-355,000	-1,500,000
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations-----	574,000	-----	-----	-574,000	-----
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government-----	653,150	-----	-----	-653,150	-----
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
Payment of Korean claims-----	-----	12,200,000	8,000,000	+8,000,000	-4,200,000
Payment of World War II claims-----	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-----	-----
Administrative expenses-----	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	-----	-----
Total, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission-----	-----	12,200,000	8,000,000	+8,000,000	-4,200,000
Subversive Activities Control Board-----	<sup>12</sup> 170,000	300,000	300,000	+130,000	-----
Total-----	14,576,850	27,700,700	21,890,700	+7,313,850	-5,810,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$173,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.<sup>2</sup> And unobligated funds continued available.<sup>3</sup> Includes decrease of \$45,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.<sup>4</sup> \$60,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available until June 30, 1955.<sup>5</sup> And not to exceed \$600,000 of unobligated funds continued available.<sup>6</sup> Language.<sup>7</sup> Includes \$40,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.<sup>8</sup> Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.<sup>9</sup> Amount of \$1,045,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.<sup>10</sup> Amount of \$550,000 to be composed of transfers of \$350,000 from war claims fund and \$200,000 of appropriated funds.<sup>11</sup> Amount of \$450,000 to be composed of transfers of \$300,000 from war claims fund and \$150,000 of appropriated funds.<sup>12</sup> And not to exceed \$115,000 of unobligated funds continued available.





Union Calendar No. 185

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6499

[Report No. 634]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1955

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive  
5       Office of the President and sundry general Government  
6       agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

1

## TITLE I

2

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

8

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,055,500.

20

## EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

21

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended

24

1 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
2 sions of this or any other Act, \$366,200.

3 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
5 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
6 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceed-  
7 ing \$900) ; not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel;  
8 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-  
9 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at  
10 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;  
11 \$3,349,000.

12 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
14 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
15 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers  
16 and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ; not exceeding  
17 \$15,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not  
18 exceeding \$300) ; \$325,000.

19 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
21 National Security Council, including services as authorized  
22 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,  
23 at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;  
24 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated

1 services; purchase of one station wagon for replacement only;  
2 and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work  
3 related to the activity of the Council; \$240,000.

4 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
6 Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and  
7 periodicals (not exceeding \$500) ; hire of passenger motor  
8 vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-  
9 tration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance  
10 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
11 tion; \$2,125,000, of which \$161,000 shall be available for the  
12 Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*,  
13 That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this  
14 appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as  
15 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
16 U. S. C. 55a) , may be renewed annually.

17 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
18 ORGANIZATION

19 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-  
20 mittee on Government Organization, established by Executive  
21 Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as  
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
23 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
24 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
25 with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transporta-



tion expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fourth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,

1 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest  
2 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
3 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside  
4 of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
5 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$61,000  
6 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
7 in foreign countries; and insurance of official motor ve-  
8 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such  
9 countries; \$920,000: *Provided*, That where station allow-  
10 ance has been authorized by the Department of the Army  
11 for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign  
12 stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers  
13 of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while  
14 serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation  
15 is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance:  
16 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the  
17 Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as mem-  
18 bers or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed  
19 for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Com-  
20 mission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall  
21 reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed  
22 Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned  
23 to it.

24 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
25 necessary for the permanent design and construction of

1 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
2 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
3 138b), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App.  
4 1819), including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for  
5 replacement only, and not to exceed \$32,500 for expenses  
6 of travel, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
7 *Provided*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Gov-  
8 ernment agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary,  
9 pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

## 10 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

### 11 PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

12 For payment of Korean claims, as authorized by the  
13 War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 615,  
14 approved August 21, 1954, \$8,000,000.

### 15 PAYMENT OF WORLD WAR II CLAIMS

16 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War  
17 Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in  
18 the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created  
19 by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be  
20 necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury  
21 for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2),  
22 5 (a) through (d), 6 (a) through (d), 7, 15, 16, and 17  
23 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated  
24 in certifications by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commis-  
25 sion and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized

1 representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any  
2 vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That  
3 this appropriation shall not be available for administrative  
4 expenses: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized  
5 by law no claims shall be allowed or paid under the pro-  
6 visions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds  
7 other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the  
8 provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy  
9 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section  
10 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
13 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as  
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
16 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
17 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$2,500  
18 for expenses of travel; and advances or reimbursements to  
19 other Government agencies for use of their facilities and  
20 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;  
21 \$450,000, of which \$300,000 shall be derived only from  
22 the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War  
23 Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3,  
24 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30,



1 1956, and \$150,000 shall be derived from the appropriation  
2 for the current fiscal year for "Payment of Korean Claims".

3 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
5 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
7 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$12,500 for expenses of travel,  
8 and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers  
9 and periodicals, \$300,000.

10 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

12 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the  
13 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,  
14 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
15 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any station wagon or  
16 other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambu-  
17 lances), is hereby fixed at \$1,350.

18 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the  
19 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained  
20 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-  
21 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the  
22 United States (including any agency the majority of the  
23 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United

1 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States  
2 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)  
3 is a person in the service of the United States on the date  
4 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,  
5 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of  
6 the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who  
7 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien  
8 from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United  
9 States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the pur-  
10 pose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person  
11 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the require-  
12 ments of this section with respect to his status have been  
13 complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making  
14 a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-  
15 viction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned  
16 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
17 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
18 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*  
19 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or  
20 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be  
21 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-  
22 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-  
23 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United  
24 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary em-  
25 ployment of translators, or to temporary employment in the

1 field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of  
2 emergencies.

3 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments  
4 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,  
5 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the  
6 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living  
7 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,  
8 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-  
9 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed  
10 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
11 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-  
12 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees  
13 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-  
14 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made  
15 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of  
16 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

17 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current  
18 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid  
19 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or  
20 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to  
21 approve the nomination of said person.

22 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in  
23 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used  
24 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future  
25 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such

1 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-  
2 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts  
3 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of  
4 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or  
5 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

6 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other  
7 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of  
8 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government  
9 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),  
10 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds  
11 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;  
12 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August  
13 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under  
14 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the  
15 expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the  
16 Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in  
17 the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses  
18 are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the  
19 limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspond-  
20 ingly reduced.

21 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any  
22 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the  
23 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the pur-  
24 chase or construction of any office building, without specific  
25 authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any



1 department or agency of the United States Government or  
2 by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

3 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions  
4 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,  
5 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,  
6 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,  
7 That said circular may be amended or changed during such  
8 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the  
9 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House  
10 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of  
11 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later  
12 than January 31, 1956, of the operations of this order  
13 upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the  
14 Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
15 provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be  
16 required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless  
17 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-  
18 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United  
19 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

20 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July  
21 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-  
22 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used  
23 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations  
24 are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying  
25 out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits)

1 and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against  
2 such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement  
3 therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropria-  
4 tions of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits  
5 received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of per-  
6 sonal property may be used in whole or part payment for  
7 acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner  
8 authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury:  
9 *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act  
10 of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to  
11 prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing  
12 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods  
13 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,  
14 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of  
15 one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act  
16 under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
17 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2) ), and  
18 the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or execu-  
19 tive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appro-  
20 priations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

21 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
22 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
23 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
24 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
25 against the Government of the United States or who is a

1 member of an organization of Government employees  
2 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
3 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an or-  
4 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
5 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
6 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
7 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not  
8 contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
9 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
10 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
11 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
12 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
13 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
14 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
17 member of an organization of Government employees that  
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
23 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
24 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
25 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or

1 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
2 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
3 provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the “General Gov-  
5 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1956”.





84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 6499**

[Report No. 634]

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# **A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. ANDREWS

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MAY 26, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1955  
For actions of June 1, 1955  
84th-1st, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate committee reported housing bill. Sen. Young criticized Secretary's Kansas speech. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. Rep. Mollohan criticized reorganization of SCS. Rep. Laird inserted Rep. Hope's speech at USDA annual awards ceremony.

### SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 6279-95, 6297-6301). Sens. Magnuson, Potter, Long, and Knowland submitted amendments they intend to propose to this bill (p. 6234).
2. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2126, to extend and clarify laws relating to the provisions and improvement of housing, (S. Rept. 404) (p. 6232).
3. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2127, extending the Small Business Administration for 2 years (S. Rept. 405) (p. 6232).
4. POSTAL PAY. Passed, 78 to 0, with amendments S. 2061, the postal pay bill (pp. 6246-67). An amendment by Sen. Butler, to extend the salary increase to other Federal civilian employees, was ruled out of order on a point raised by Sen. Knowland (pp. 6262-4). Sen. Carlson said a classified pay bill will be considered "immediately" (p. 6265).
5. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. Received from GSA proposed legislation "to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6229).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young criticized certain portions of the Secretary's recent Hutchinson, Kans., speech, outlined the history of the enactment of the flexible price-support law, and commended Rep. Hope for his contributions to the agricultural interests of the Nation (pp. 6296-7).

Sen. Humphrey inserted a Stockholm Farmers Union resolution urging the Senate to restore 90 percent-of-parity supports on basic commodities and dairy products (p. 6231).

7. COPPER. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5695, to continue until June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper (S. Rept. 403) (p. 6232).
8. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sens. Neuberger, Morse, and Humphrey spoke in behalf of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6270-9).
9. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works subcommittee ordered reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (p. D491).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5042, the Departments of Labor and HEW appropriations bill, 1956 (p. D490).

#### HOUSE

11. DAIRY MONTH. Rep. Laird commended the efforts of this Department, State Departments of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and others in cooperating for the proper observance of National Dairy Month (p. 6304).
12. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Mollohan commended SCS for a "magnificent contribution to the future well-being of a strong America", criticized the reorganization of the Service, and inserted a newspaper article on this subject (p. 6332).
13. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment H. R. 3587, granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the waters of the Klamath River by the States of Oregon and Calif. (H. Rept. 703) (p. 6335).  
Rep. Hosmer spoke against the upper Colorado River project, stating that the cost to taxpayers would be excessive and that California's concern was purely a desire to protect residents from loss of valuable water (pp. 6304, 6331-2).  
Rep. McDonough stated that Calif. entered into a compact with the upper States in good faith and is now seeking to protect their industrial, domestic, and agricultural assets (p. 6305).
14. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5923, to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 6315).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriation bill, 1956 (pp. 6306-14).
16. HOUSING. Agreed to, without amendment, H. Res. 203, to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations of the housing program (pp. 6315-8).
17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 3990, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to study and investigate the water resource potential of Alaska. The committee amendment adopted would limit expenditures to \$250,000 in any one fiscal year (pp. 6318-30).



other concerns that have tax losses; in other words, "sell your tax losses to us and make money."

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Territories be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMPACT

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I want to supplement the remarks of my colleague [Mr. HOSMER] concerning the upper Colorado River question and the fact that California entered into a compact in good faith with the upper States and has adhered to that compact, for the amount of water we believe is necessary to take care of a growing population of some 6 million people, as compared to the possibility of diverting that water in an area that does not have even one-half or one-third of that population.

We have no desire to curtail the development of irrigation and reclamation and conservation of soil in the upper Colorado States, but we do believe that since we entered into this compact a number of years ago and we have adhered to it that our water supply from the Colorado River should not be curtailed or threatened. We are now seeking to defend what we have agreed to and what they have agreed to in order to protect the industrial, domestic, and agricultural assets of the great empire in southern California.

#### CAPT. MOSES M. RUDY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LANE, FORRESTER, and REED of Illinois.

#### BIRTHPLACE OF DAVY CROCKETT

(Mr. REECE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the gentleman from North Carolina, my good and able friend, Mr. JONES, made reference to the birthplace of Davy Crockett as having been in North Carolina. In the interest of historical accuracy I want to state that

Davy Crockett was born in what is now Greene County, Tenn., but actually he was born in neither North Carolina nor Tennessee. He was born in the State of Franklin, which existed as a State from 1784 until 1788.

The State of Franklin is lost in the memory of many people, but it was organized as a sovereign State and exercised all the functions of a State, legislative, judicial, and executive. The Governor of the State of Franklin was John Sevier, who led the over-the-mountain men at the Battle of Kings Mountain. He later became the first Governor of the State of Tennessee.

The early governments in this area constitute an interesting and important phase of history. The State of Franklin was preceded by what is known as the Watauga Association. The Watauga settlement, the Noli-Chuckey settlement—of which one of my great, great, great grandparents was a founder—together with the other early settlements in what is now east Tennessee, went together and organized the Watauga Association.

The Watauga Association was governed by a commission of 13, elected by the people. This commission exercised the legislative, judicial, and executive functions of government, and it was referred to by Theodore Roosevelt, in his book *The Winning of the West*, as the first free government to be established on the American Continent.

The establishment of the State of Franklin was an outgrowth of the early settlements to find a suitable government to administer their affairs. It was not known at that time what State, if any, may have had jurisdiction over all of this area, and the people found themselves without any form of government until they organized one of their own.

It was during the life of the State of Franklin that Davy Crockett was born, in 1786, near the confluence of Limestone Creek and Noli-Chuckey River, in what is now Greene County, Tenn. His place of birth is designated by a limestone marker which bears the following inscription:

On this spot Davy Crockett was born August 17, 1786.

His place of birth was visited last Sunday by Mr. Fess Parker, who so ably portrays Davy's life in the movies. But on Sunday, May 22, his place of birth was visited by a great American, our distinguished Speaker, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, who was a guest of east Tennessee on that day as the Commencement Day speaker at Tusculum College, Greeneville, Tenn., the oldest college west of the Alleghany Mountains, which conferred upon him a degree of doctor of laws. The splendid address which Speaker RAYBURN delivered upon that occasion, as well as his long and distinguished career in public life, amply justified the fullsome citation which was given him by Tusculum College on that occasion. East Tennessee, where Speaker RAYBURN was born, is justly proud of him.

Davy Crockett was honored when Speaker RAYBURN visited the place of his birth.

After I retired, a few nights ago, my mind in some way turned to Davy Crockett, and the following words, which could hardly be called a song, which I jotted down, occurred to me:

DAVY CROCKETT, OH!

Davy Crockett, Oh! He died in the Battle of the Alamo.

He left the hills of Tennessee; left the bears and the wildcats too,  
To fight for liberty which he won, away out yonder under the sun.

Davy Crockett, Oh! He died in the Battle of the Alamo

He fought Old Mexico and Santa Ana, too.  
He fought in the dark, damp Alamo by night and day,

And now Texas is part of the USA.

Davy Crockett, Oh! He died in the Battle of the Alamo

Freedom shrieked when Davy fell.  
He fought furiously and furiously well.  
He fought for freedom and glory, too.

Davy Crockett, Oh! He died in the Battle of the Alamo

Come on boys, let's go, Davy is dying in the Alamo.

Yes, Davy Crockett fought and died in the Battle of the Alamo

In the Battle of the Alamo.

#### RELOCATION TEST FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], conferred with the Speaker and myself about a memorandum in relation to the relocation test for the executive branch of the Government that is scheduled to start at noon on June 15 and to run until the afternoon of June 17.

The memorandum I have in my hand is from Arthur S. Flemming, Director to the President, and given by the President to our distinguished friend from Massachusetts. I will read the memorandum in full:

MAY 31, 1955.

Memorandum for Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN.

This is just a reminder of the discussion that took place at the conference with the President last week relative to the relocation test for the executive branch of the Government that is scheduled to start at noon on June 15 and to run until the afternoon of June 17.

It is my understanding that you are planning to talk with Speaker RAYBURN relative to the possibility of hearings by committees of the House of Representatives being held to a minimum on these 3 days so that there can be maximum participation in the relocation test by the heads of the departments and agencies and their immediate deputies.

We deeply appreciate your willingness to cooperate with us on this matter.

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING.

The Speaker and I sincerely hope, and we are confident, that the chairmen of all committees will cooperate as outlined in the memorandum and program their hearings so that heads of departments and agencies and their immediate deputies will not have to testify on any 1 of those 3 days.



# COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

## INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, last month in company with four other Members of the House of Representatives, GEORGE FALLON, Maryland; THOMAS STEED, Oklahoma; WALT HORAN, Washington; WALTER NORBLAR, Oregon; and Senator HOLLAND, Democrat, of Florida, I journeyed to Central America, at the request of the Departments of State and Commerce, because of our interest in the building of the inter-American highway. On that journey, it was unanimously agreed that Senator HOLLAND would speak for our group wherever it were necessary to make a statement. This he did. This morning's Washington Post contains an article by a columnist named Pearson to the effect that the Senator and I had engaged in words—that we had a tiff as to who would present to President Somoza, of Nicaragua, a desk set sent to him by Vice President NIXON, of the United States, in token of friendship and an expression of his appreciation of the courtesies extended to him during his recent visit to the Central American Republics. I am here to say that no such argument as indicated in that column ever took place. It was never dreamed of. This morning's article was the first I ever heard of it. I want the RECORD to show that our journey to the Central American governments was in the interest of the United States and was not a junket. We went there to perform our task, and did it.

In view of the fact that we are building an inter-American highway between the United States and those republics to the Panama Canal, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that I may extend these few remarks on this subject so that the American public may know the facts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I want the country and the Members of the House of Representatives to know that no argument took place as indicated in the article by Mr. Pearson. The trip was one of good will both on the part of we who represented the United States Government and those of the Central American Republics. Complete harmony existed throughout the entire journey from start to finish.

At this point I wish to include as a part of my remarks a short letter from my colleague, Congressman TOM STEED, the gentleman from Oklahoma, a member of the Public Works Committee of

the House, and one of the five Members making the journey to Central America, as well as one from my colleague the Honorable GEORGE H. FALLON, of Maryland, also a member of the party:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1955.

DEAR GEORGE: Since I was present throughout the entire proceedings, I felt compelled to send you this note of regret that the article in today's Drew Pearson column regarding the presentation of Vice President NIXON's gift to President Somoza at Managua recently was so far from the true facts.

In this instance, as was true throughout our 5-day trip, only the most cordial relations existed between all members of the delegation.

Strangely enough, both you and Senator HOLLAND most generously urged the other to take the lead in making the presentation, which is just the contrary of the situation as reported. At no time was there the slightest misunderstanding or friction of any kind. No group was ever more thoughtful or considerate of each other than this one. In fact, the cordiality of all those making the trip was unusually outstanding and impressive.

For such a wholly untrue picture to have been given of this affair is completely unfair and does injustice to two of the finest gentlemen I have ever had the privilege of knowing, Senator HOLLAND and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

TOM STEED.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1955.

Hon. GEORGE A. DONDERO,  
Member of Congress,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DONDERO: I read with regret an article appearing in Drew Pearson's column of today stating that there was some unpleasantness between Senator HOLLAND and yourself in regard to the presentation of a desk set to President Somoza, of Nicaragua.

I might emphatically state that on that occasion, like all other occasions, it was decided that Senator HOLLAND would be the spokesman for the group. I might also state that I was present when you most cordially, in your very pleasant and gracious manner, suggested that Senator HOLLAND make the presentation to the President. I might further say that the same harmony and pleasantness prevailed not only with our group but with the representatives of all countries we visited during the trip.

I felt it incumbent upon me to drop you this note, inasmuch as Mr. Pearson has apparently been given misinformation.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. FALLON.

(Mr. ASHLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. ASHLEY'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

## CONSENT CALENDAR TO BE CALLED ON TUESDAY AND SUSPENSION OF RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Consent Calendar scheduled for Monday under the rules of the House may be called on Tuesday, and also that the Speaker on that day may recognize Members for suspensions of the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, 1956

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 256) waiving all points of order against the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 256, which will make in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 256 would simply waive all points of order against this appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations felt that this simple type of rule would be all that was needed to expedite the consideration of the bill.

The committee report on this bill, Mr. Speaker, shows some figures which I think the House membership will find interesting. While the Committee on Appropriations recommends for fiscal year 1956 the amount of \$21,890,700, which is \$7,313,850 more than was appropriated last year, nevertheless the amount recommended is \$5,810,000 less than was originally submitted in the budget estimate for this appropriation bill for fiscal year 1956.

According to the committee report on H. R. 6499, the increase of \$7,313,850 in this year's recommended appropriation is due to the addition of a recommended appropriation of \$8 million for "Payment of Korean claims" by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. This is a new addition, and there have been no previous appropriations to take care of these claims. However, it is interesting to note that the \$8 million which is recommended in this bill is \$4,209,000 less than was requested in the budget estimate.

Up to the present time war claims had been financed from the assets of enemy countries in the war claims fund, but in this particular instance there are no



North Korean assets available, and the appropriation is thus made necessary.

The bill contains recommended appropriations for the Executive Office of the President, the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Subversive Activities Control Board, as well as for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the customary appropriation bill to take care of the functions I have listed above. I hope that the House Members will adopt the rule which will allow for the consideration of the bill without the possibilities of points of order being made against it. I move the adoption of House Resolution 256 so that we may proceed to the consideration of the bill H. R. 6499.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Why was it deemed necessary to waive all points of order on this bill?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. The general provision refers to other appropriations than those provided for in this bill. The provisions are included in this bill so as to avoid putting them in each appropriation bill. This has been the custom for many years.

Mr. GROSS. Does this provide for the upgrading of any employees by this process?

Mr. MADDEN. No; it does not.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no opposition on this side to the rule, and I reserve my time.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6499, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentle-

man from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] is recognized.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the President has just issued to the press one of the most important statements made during his administration.

He has appealed to Congress to balance the budget.

No more imperative, no more urgent request could come from the White House. And there is no appeal, the disregard of which would be fraught with more serious consequences.

Never before has any Nation been so deeply in debt as the United States is today. Never before has our financial situation as a Nation been more desperate.

And the distressing feature of it is that this sky-rocketing national indebtedness comes at the end of a long period in which year after year we have spent more money than we had. Continuously, year after year, our expenditures have exceeded our revenues.

We realize, of course, that so far as national defense is concerned we had no alternative. In the most dangerous period of our national existence it was necessary to provide for national defense and self-preservation.

But, along with these necessary and essential expenditures for national safety, we have continued to spend money we did not have for things we could get along without.

As a result our debt has mushroomed to astronomical proportions, our financial situation has grown every year more untenable, the cost of living has risen to unprecedented peacetime proportions, and the purchasing power of the dollar has dropped to the lowest point since our currency was established.

All reporting financial agencies call attention to the fact that for the last 10 years money has grown steadily less valuable in terms of commodities.

Those on fixed incomes, whether salaries, annuities, or interest must accept a steadily dwindling standard of living. Those who have planned ahead through the purchase of insurance to arrange their fiscal affairs, establish estates and to provide for dependents find themselves every year in a more precarious situation.

And this is just the beginning. Authorities on finance are now warning money has consistently depreciated in the last 10 years and will continue to decline in value for the next 10 years. Fiscal agencies are advising investors to get money into commodities, into something that will appreciate as the dollar depreciates.

Mr. Chairman, the greatest duty devolving upon this Congress is to balance the budget.

Members of the House find on their desks this morning copies of the bill H. R. 6558. The bill has been very carefully considered. It has been in process

of preparation for a number of years. It has been reviewed by experienced authorities on finance and on the technique of legislation.

It will balance the budget.

There are few responsibilities confronting this Congress that are more important than that.

The metropolitan newspapers of the Nation are this morning carrying in headlines the carefully considered request of the President to balance the budget. The alternative is fiscal disaster. Carried to its eventual conclusion it means repudiation of Government bonds. It means printing press money—carried in baskets—as in Germany. It means an incredible handicap in our defense against communism—the debacle which Stalin predicted and for which the Politbureau is waiting.

There is little time left. There is no course open but to balance the budget.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the smallest appropriation bills that will come before the House this year. It contains appropriations for 14 Government agencies. These agencies formerly were handled by the Committee on Independent Offices and through the years have been reduced a little each year, and they have about reached the point where there is not much left to take from them. The total amount of the budget request for the next fiscal year was \$27,700,700. The committee has allowed in this bill \$21,890,700, which is a decrease from the budget request of \$5,810,000 and an increase over the amount appropriated for these agencies in 1955 of \$7,313,850.

The first item in the bill provides for the compensation of the President, which, as you know, is fixed by statute at \$150,000. That amount is allowed in this bill.

The next item is for the White House Office. We have allowed an increase of \$160,500 over the amount appropriated in 1955. This increase is due to additional staff to coordinate public works planning.

The next item in the bill is for the Executive Mansion and grounds. We have allowed the amount requested by the budget, which is the same amount contained in the 1955 appropriation bill, \$366,200.

The next item is for the Bureau of the Budget, which has a slight decrease from 1955, recommended by the Bureau, of \$33,500. In 1955 the amount of the appropriation was \$3,382,500, which supported 433 positions. In the budget for next year we have allowed \$3,349,000, a decrease of \$33,500 under the 1955 appropriation and \$63,000 under the 1954 appropriation. This item for next year for the Bureau of the Budget will support 425 positions, which is 8 less than 1955 and 21 less than 1954.

The next agency is that of the Council of Economic Advisers. We have increased their appropriation over 1955 by \$40,000 and decreased it \$15,000 from the amount estimated for this agency in 1956. This reduction was made possible by the fact that one of their functions has been transferred from the Council



of Economic Advisers to an agency in the White House. That activity had to do with public works planning and is now in another unit under the Office of the White House. This agency expects to have a balance of \$25,000 unexpended at the end of this fiscal year.

The next item in the bill is for the National Security Council. That shows an increase of \$25,000 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

The National Security Council, in my opinion, is one of the most important agencies of this Government. The Council was established pursuant to Public Law 253 of the 80th Congress, approved in 1947, and by Reorganization Plan No. 4, effective in 1949, the Council was transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

The statutory function of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security. Subject to direction by the President, it is the responsibility of the Council to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power, to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of Government, and to make such recommendations and such other reports to the President as it deems appropriate or as the President may require.

This slight increase in the appropriation for the National Security Council is due primarily to the necessity of employing additional guards. This service in the past has been rendered by another Government agency. The most secret papers in this country are in the custody of this Council and of necessity must be under guard 24 hours a day every day in the year.

The next agency for which this committee has recommended appropriations in this bill is that of the Office of Defense Mobilization. That shows a slight reduction under the budget request of \$95,000. This cut was made by the committee because, in the opinion of this committee, it was not necessary for the ODM to have the services of as many consultants as the Bureau of the Budget requested. It allows for a slight increase for travel and a slight increase for consultants but not as much as requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

The amount recommended for the Office of Defense Mobilization is \$2,125,000, which is a reduction of \$36,000 from the 1955 appropriation and a reduction of \$95,000 from the budget request.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Plans are underway to stage a defense mobilization program on June 15, 16, and 17, as I understand it. Did the committee develop in the hearings anything in respect to what would be done if this country were attacked in the matter of meeting places for Congress and housing for Members of Congress?

Mr. ANDREWS. We had quite a lengthy discussion about the plans, but most of it of necessity had to be off the record.

Mr. GROSS. What the gentleman from Alabama is saying to the gentleman from Iowa is that he cannot tell us anything about it?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. But plans are being made for the meeting of Congress at some point distant from Washington, I take it?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is my understanding.

Mr. GROSS. With respect to the employees in the Office of Defense Mobilization, it is my understanding that there were this year some 254 employees. Is that correct?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think that is right.

Mr. GROSS. It is my understanding that out of that 254 some 97 are in grade 12 or above and 6 of the 354 are grade 18 employees. Does not the gentleman think this is a rather lush setup from the standpoint of highly graded civil-service employees?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think the record will show, and it is in the testimony, that this agency has the highest per capita salary of any agency in Government, but most of the employees are experts or consultants or specialists in their fields. Our information is that their services are needed because of the technical planning that is necessary to carry on the functions of this office.

Mr. GROSS. I call the attention of the gentleman to one employee in this agency who in 1949 was a transportation analyst and paid \$6,700 a year. In 1954 he became a research director, bomb damage analysis, at \$12,000 a year, or approximately double the salary. Does the gentleman think the gentleman referred to here is an expert?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think the question the gentleman raises there is a matter for the Civil Service Commission, not for this committee. This committee does not say what grade an employee will have.

The bill includes \$60,000 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, the same amount as was available to them in 1955, and the same as the budget estimate.

The next item is for the Emergency Fund of the President. We have allowed this year for the first time since fiscal year 1951 the total amount requested for this item. Last year the budget request was for \$1 million and the committee allowed \$750,000.

The purpose of this fund is to furnish the President with funds necessary to meet emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense, which may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year. The President may be faced at any time with sudden emergencies and unforeseen problems which affect the national interest or security and which do not fall within the scope of the regular activities of any one of the Government agencies. The President must have sufficient funds at his disposal to deal swiftly and effectively with the problems and emergencies when they arise.

I have always thought that the President should be given \$1 million minimum for his Emergency Fund. Many governors of this country have emergency funds of \$1 million. I think if you will take a look at the record you will find that the President last year and the year before has spent this money very judiciously and wisely, and in most instances in cases of real emergency.

The record shows that last year he spent \$50,000 of his \$750,000 with the Office of Defense Mobilization, \$80,000 to finance a conference at Rio de Janeiro for the State Department, and \$100,000 to finance a Commission on Pensions headed by General Bradley. Of the \$750,000 appropriated last year, the President spent only \$230,000, and expects to return to the Treasury at the end of this fiscal year the balance of the \$750,000.

There is an item in here for the Subversive Activities Control Board. The committee allowed the budget request of \$300,000, which is \$15,000 more than the total amount of money that the agency had available last year. The workload of that agency, as you know, depends entirely upon the number of petitions filed by the Department of Justice. They expect to file, during the fiscal year 1956, 20 petitions. There are 10 petitions pending there at this time. So if the Department of Justice files 20 new petitions, there will be a total workload for the fiscal year 1956 of 30 petitions.

There is an item in the bill for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. That is one agency of government which I thought would be out of existence at this time. When the Chairman of that Commission was before our Independent Offices Subcommittee in 1954, I asked him when he thought he would be able to lock up his office, lock, stock, and barrel. He said, without question, we will lock up our shop and discontinue business on March 31, 1955. I told him, off the record, if he did I would give him a medal, because he would have the first Government agency I would ever see close up in 11 years that I have served in the Congress. Here is a request before the committee for \$550,000 for administrative expenses. The committee reduced that amount \$100,000, and we allowed \$450,000 for administrative expenses. There are two types of claims for which the money has been requested. One is for the payment of World War II claims, which are estimated to be \$16,714,800. This money will come from a fund established by the Alien Property Fund and is not appropriated money. Congress passed Public Law 615 last year, which provides for the payment of Korean claims on the same basis as World War II claims. There was a budget request for \$12 million. The committee cut that request \$4 million, making it \$8 million, because we did not feel that within the time limitations there would be \$12 million worth of claims processed.

Another agency for which this committee recommends funds in the bill is the American Battle Monuments Commission. We made a slight reduction in the amount appropriated for construction purposes solely on the basis of the thought that the committee had, that



that money could not be spent during the next fiscal year. That agency, as you know, is headed up by General North, who, I think, has done one of the finest jobs of any man in the Government. He started out this program with 14 cemeteries overseas, and the end is in sight for the construction of those 14 cemeteries. His original estimate was \$35 million, and he has cut it down \$2 million.

That concludes the items contained in the bill before you.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], has explained in very thorough detail the items in this appropriations bill, H. R. 6499.

This appropriation bill has to do with general Government matters, principally the Executive Office of the President; emergency fund of the President; American Battle Monuments Commission; Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and Subversive Control Board.

There was a budget estimate of \$27,700,700 for fiscal year 1956 for all the items in this bill. The Committee allowed \$21,890,700, or a decrease of \$5,810,000. However, this was an increase over the 1955 funds of \$7,313,850. This increase of \$7,313,850 over the current funds is due to war claims authorized by Public Law 615 of the 83d Congress.

The funds for the Executive Office of the President was cut only \$110,000. The budget estimate was \$8,780,700 and the committee allowed \$8,670,700. The cut was made in two items, \$15,000 in the Council of Economic Advisers, and \$95,000 in the Office of Defense Mobilization.

We allowed the budget estimate of \$1 million for the President's emergency fund. No funds were requested for expenses of management improvement since it is estimated that there will be \$549,000 in the fund at the beginning of fiscal year 1956. This is on account of these funds being available until expended from year to year.

I was very much impressed with the testimony of Brig. Gen. Thomas North, Secretary of the Commission on American Battle Monuments.

The committee allowed the full budget estimate for the salaries and expenses in the amount of \$920,000, broken down as follows:

First. Departmental, \$57,000.

Second. World War I memorials and cemeteries, \$241,900.

Third. World War II memorials and cemeteries, \$615,100.

Fourth. Mexico City National Cemetery, \$6,000.

This item takes care of 8 World War I cemeteries, containing the graves of approximately 31,000 of our men, and 14 World War II cemeteries, containing the graves of 93,100 of our men. It also takes care of 1,563 graves in the Mexico City National Cemetery, of which 700 are from the War of 1847 with Mexico, and veterans and others of their families who have a right to be buried there.

In addition to the care and maintenance of these cemeteries and graves, these funds take care of 18 large memorial structures plus service buildings.

To continue construction of our World War II cemeteries to completion, which is estimated to be at the end of calendar year 1956, there was a budget request for \$4,500,000. The committee was informed that at the end of fiscal year 1955 there would be an unobligated balance of \$3 million, which would give them a total of \$7,500,000 for fiscal 1956.

The committee allowed \$3 million, a cut of \$1,500,000. The committee thought that this amount plus the unexpended balances would be adequate to continue the construction for fiscal 1956. General North explained to us the various delays that they encounter and as our report says:

There is no intention on the part of the committee to impede the construction program in any way.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: These claims are of two types, namely: World War II claims and Korean war claims.

Payments for war claims previously had been financed from assets of enemy countries in the war claim funds; however, an appropriation is made necessary for the Korean war claims because there are no North Korean assets available.

The budget request was for \$12,200,000 and the committee allowed \$8 million which was authorized by Public Law 615 of the 83d Congress. In this estimate was the amount allowed for administering the claims, \$200,000.

Since there will be a great many claims coming in later on, it was thought by the committee that \$8 million would suffice for 1956, which includes \$150,000 for administrative expenses.

The World War II claims as heretofore explained, comes out of funds, under Public Law 774 of the 83d Congress, which amended the War Claims Act of 1948, from war claim funds. There was a request in this item for \$16,714,800, together with \$350,000 for administrative expenses. The committee allowed them the use of \$300,000 for administration.

The budget request for the Subversive Activities Control Board was \$300,000, which the committee allowed because of the importance of keeping guard against communism.

Mr. Chairman, this is by far the smallest general appropriation bill we will be called upon to consider. There are some very, very important commissions for which we appropriate, and while the committee decreased the budget estimate by \$95,000 in the Office of Defense Mobilization, I think as our chairman has said, they can get along with the amount we allowed, although I must admit that particular agency is one of the very, very important agencies of our Government at this time. I think the job they are doing under Dr. Fleming is worthy of recognition. I think they have done a splendid job, as do others of us who are in high unemployment areas. They are trying to do a good job for the country as a whole.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Under the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, it is my understanding an attempt was made to get a super-grade position; is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. I believe they asked for one additional grade.

Mr. GROSS. Is it contained in this bill?

Mr. FENTON. It is not.

Mr. GROSS. I notice that the appropriation for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization has increased from some \$13,000 when it was originally established until now it is something like \$60,000 a year. Is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. That is right. We think if they come up with some really important reorganization plans it will be well worth the money.

Mr. GROSS. It has been in existence 2 or 3 years, as I understand. Has this committee come up with any reorganization plans or organization plans worthy of note?

Mr. FENTON. This committee?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. FENTON. The gentleman, of course, is aware of the various reorganization plans that have already gone into effect.

Mr. GROSS. The Hoover Commission plans, but not this committee.

Mr. FENTON. They go over the Hoover Commission plans as presented by that Commission, and, of course, advise the President on those various plans.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to commend the committee on the report and the recommendations they are bringing in today. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] served for 8 years as a very able member of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices. When that committee grew so large with so many agencies that it seemed necessary to divide it into two subcommittees, he became chairman of the new subcommittee which is presenting this bill to us today; so it is no surprise that the committee brings in a commendable report. That is true also of the other members of the subcommittee. Their backgrounds of experiences have enabled them to bring us this bill. As I say, Mr. Chairman, I took this time only to say I believe they have presented a well-considered and good report.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of paying due respects to the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS]. I sat through the entire hearings on this bill and I appreciate the very thorough interrogation and airing that my colleague from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] indulged in so far as this bill is concerned. I



think it is a fine bill and deserves the support of every Member of the House.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I favor the pending appropriation legislation and want to compliment members on both sides of the subcommittee for the thorough job that has been done.

We who have responsibility under the committee system for policy abroad must, of course, first see that adequate appropriations are made to take care of matters that are necessary at home. We who are members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who pass on matters that affect our United States foreign policy, must likewise take part of the burden of seeing that the appropriations and the authorizations are made for those necessary items of United States domestic and local policy. That is the reason that we on the Foreign Affairs Committee should be here supporting appropriation bills of this kind.

Likewise, we members should also support resolutions that are based on a bipartisan foreign policy on the ground that our American policy is the United States policy rather than a Republican or a Democratic policy.

In that vein I would like to comment on the resolution that has been offered by the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] yesterday, in which he urges the United States Congress to speak strongly against Communist imperialism and against other forms of colonialism which constitute a denial of the inalienable rights of man in foreign countries and in subject territories. The age of colonialism is fast receding, and we Americans should restate our strong opposition to colonialism and imperialism in any form.

When we in America realize that we live in this great world of 2,500,000,000 people and are simply 165 million people, we should then be interested to see that our United States policy and our program stand squarely for freedom, equality, and liberty in all countries. That firm stand has been one of the greatest protections this country has had during its history. The people who founded the country have been the ones who stood strongly against colonialism, and we in this Congress should restate this policy by the McCormack concurrent resolution.

If Members have not seen this particular resolution I refer them to page 6225 of the RECORD of yesterday where the resolution had been outlined at the time the majority leader gave a 10-minute address to the House, entitled "The United States and Colonialism." May I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, What is the number of the resolution if it has been given a number yet?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to answer that. It was introduced yesterday and I imagine that copies of it are now available in the document room.

Mr. FULTON. I will support that resolution on a bipartisan basis, and hope that the Members of Congress will study this proposal and likewise approve such

a firm position of the United States against colonialism and imperialism of all kinds.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, in support of H. R. 6499, making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies, including the American Battle Monuments Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, I want to take this time to especially commend the American Battle Monuments Commission, under the chairmanship of that distinguished American, Gen. George C. Marshall, for the splendid job the Commission is doing in maintaining, supervising, and developing our war memorial cemeteries and memorials overseas.

The testimony before the committee indicates that the Commission now has under its supervision 8 World War I cemeteries and 6 World War I memorials overseas, and 15 World War II cemeteries and memorials in foreign lands and 1 which will be in Hawaii.

The American Battle Monuments Commission is performing an everlasting service to our beloved dead. I recall a few years ago visiting the World War II memorial cemetery in Honolulu. It is indeed a tremendous experience to study the row upon row of white crosses, and I would like the record to show that we of the House of Representatives commend General Marshall and the American Battle Monuments Commission for the outstanding service they are rendering in preserving and maintaining the last resting place for thousands upon thousands of American heroes.

As a part of my statement, Mr. Chairman, I wish to include the remarks of a distinguished predecessor of mine from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina, the Honorable J. Walter Lambeth, who had the honor to serve on the National Commission from our Government which dedicated the American War Memorial at Bellicourt—Aisne—France on August 9, 1937. Today as we appropriate funds with which to carry on the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission, which has supervision over this great World War I memorial cemetery and memorial in France, I feel it most appropriate that we include at this place in the RECORD the inspiring and soul-stirring address given by Mr. Lambeth at Bellicourt on August 9, 1937:

REMARKS OF HON. J. WALTER LAMBETH AT DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL AT BELLICOURT (AISNE) AUGUST 9, 1937

# I

We have returned to France to write the postscript to the last chapter of our participation in the World War.

We are nearing the end of a solemn pilgrimage dedicating monuments on the battlefields of France and Belgium, where American soldiers fought side by side with their British and French allies in the greatest drama—yea, tragedy—of human history; beginning on August 1 at Montfaucon, where the largest concentration of American troops in the military history of our Republic went forward to complete victory, and ending this afternoon at Cantigny, where our forces

made their first attack and another glorious victory was won by our gallant soldiers.

We come this morning to dedicate the monument here at Bellicourt. While not one of the largest of the memorials, it is nonetheless impressive in the same dignity and simplicity which have characterized these monuments. The architect was Dr. Paul P. Cret, who has been the consulting architect of the Commission. Doctor Cret was born a Frenchman, but has lived for many years in Philadelphia and is now an American citizen, having served with distinction, first with the French Army and later with the First Division of the American Army. How well he has wrought his work in the field of creative genius and how superb has been his talent and the infinite care with which he has prepared and approved the designs, every member of our official party and everyone who has viewed the work, or who will, in the years to come, look upon these monuments, will bear witness. The sculptor was Mr. A. Bottiau.

The central feature of the monument is the coat of arms of the United States (shield and eagle). On the left side is a figure representing Valor: a young man resting after the battle with the trophy of flags, the laurel of victory, conquered arms.

On the right side: A figure represents Remembrance or the pious memory kept of those who gave their lives. A woman is shown in mourning garb, praying in front of a funeral urn shaded by willows.

# II

It is fitting, therefore, that my remarks this morning center about the dual theme of the artist: Valor and Remembrance.

Peaceful the scene which greets the eye today where desolation and destruction reigned supreme 19 years ago. On September 29, 1918, these fields were enveloped by autumn mists and lowhanging clouds.

General Hill and General Lhéritier have already spoken to you of the strongly entrenched position of the enemy in this sector. In the St. Quentin canal tunnel, beneath the very spot on which we stand, was located one of the most completely fortified positions of the vaunted Hindenburg line, hitherto considered impregnable by friend and foe alike. This soil is sacred to all Americans, particularly to the citizens of New York, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, for here during the period from September 24 to 30, that line was broken through by the American Second Corps comprising the 27th and 30th Divisions of our Army, supported gallantly by their British and Australian cousins. While it cannot be said that the battle fought here was the decisive engagement of the World War, in the sense of Gettysburg or Waterloo, it is a fact of military record and history that here for the first time the Hindenburg line was smashed, and thereafter the enemy was intermittently retreating.

The 27th and 30th Divisions, in the true sense of the word, never served with the AEF, but trained and served with the British Army through the summer of 1918. Previous to this engagement, they took part in operations near Ypres. In the early part of September they entered the lines north of St. Quentin as a part of the British Fourth Army.

The Hindenburg line followed roughly the St. Quentin Canal and made use of that obstacle as a primary feature in its defense. The tunnel of this canal, 6,500 yards long, was constructed by Napoleon. The Germans used it as a huge underground shelter and storehouse. Very large reserves of men and munitions were kept in this tunnel and entered the lines by means of many smaller tunnels driven from its sides.

Toward the middle of September the British began to drive in outposts of the Hindenburg line in order to establish a good



line of departure for a general attack. They were only partially successful in their efforts.

The II Corps went into the line on September 24 and 25 and was designated to be used as a spearhead to break the Hindenburg line. The 30th Division on the south took over a sector west of Bellicourt; the 27th Division to its left went into the line in an adjoining sector just west of Bony.

The 30th Division undertook a night operation on September 26 in order to drive in the remaining outpost positions. The 118th Infantry made the attack and succeeded in advancing some 300 to 400 yards.

On the 27th Division front the 106th Infantry made preliminary attacks, advancing with extreme difficulty because of the strength of the strong points known as the Knoll, Guillement Farm, and Quennemont Farm. These strong points were on the reverse slope of the ridge and had successfully resisted all previous attacks. The 27th Division continued the attack to September 27. Great difficulty was experienced in advancing.

Both divisions went over the top on the 29th, drove ahead through Bellicourt the 30th, and in particularly severe fighting overran in a few hours the greater portion of the Hindenburg line. The 27th Division met great resistance, but considerable gains were made. The infantry had to fight largely without the protection of a barrage and had little effective help from the tanks. The troops attacked boldly and incessantly, suffering tremendous casualties. The afternoon of September 29 Australian troops passed through the 27th and 30th and continued the drive.

The divisions were relieved early on September 30, although some the 27th stayed in the line and continued the attack with the Australians during September 30 and October 1. Losses were tremendously heavy.

Following the battle the 27th and 30th Divisions received many commendations for their heroic conduct. General Pershing, Field Marshal Haig, as well as the commander of the Australian Corps, were warm in their praise of the splendid fighting of the Americans and the results they had achieved.

After this attack the 2d Corps was withdrawn for a short rest, while the British continued the pressure, and on October 5, after the Germans had been pushed back about 3½ miles, the divisions went back into the line, the 30th Division being in the front line and the 27th remaining in reserve.

The 30th Division was in every sense of the word a "shock" division. It had trained under that great soldier, General Pershing, on the Mexican border in 1916. It never disappointed, it always accomplished every task assigned to it and achieved all its objectives. On this spot they carried in a single dash over the entire front what was undoubtedly the strongest part of the Hindenburg line. In this sector the 27th Division on the left with the 30th Division on the right attacked on the morning of September 29, and were the first to crash through the Hindenburg line.

I can add but very little to the statement made by our Commander in Chief, General Pershing, who writing of the many heroic divisions of his Army, carefully considered every word and every phrase. General Pershing wrote (vol. II, p. 304): "The 30th Division did especially well. It broke through the Hindenburg line on its entire front and took Bellicourt, and part of Noroy, by noon of the 29th.

"The 27th Division, due to not fault of its own, had been unable to take full advantage of the accompanying barrage, which was laid down over 1,000 yards ahead of the line from which the troops started the attack. Despite the handicap, it took the enemy trenches of the Hindenburg line south of Bony, captured The Knoll, and established its line south from that position to a point just west of Guillemont Farm."

As an example of the many unheralded feats of valor performed on this spot, I will read two citations of men who were awarded our highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor. Time and space will permit no more:

It was at the Knoll during this fighting that 1st Lt. William B. Turner, 27th Division, performed the heroic deeds for which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Under terrific artillery and machinegun fire he led a small group of men in the attack after they became separated in the darkness from their company. Single handed he rushed an enemy machinegun that suddenly opened fire on his group, and killed the crew with his pistol. He then pressed forward to another machinegun nest, 25 yards away, and killed one gunner before the remainder of his detachment arrived and put the gun out of action. With the utmost bravery and disregard for 3 wounds he had received, he continued to lead his men over 3 lines of hostile trenches, killing several of the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. After his pistol ammunition had been exhausted, this gallant officer seized the rifle of a dead soldier, bayoneted several members of a hostile machinegun crew, and shot the other. Upon reaching the fourth-line trench, which was his objective, Lieutenant Turner with nine men remaining in his group captured it and resisted a hostile counterattack until he was finally surrounded and killed.

Sgt. Milo Lemert, 30th Division, seeing the left of his company held up, located the enemy machinegun emplacement which had been causing numerous casualties. In spite of heavy fire he rushed it single handed, killing the entire crew with grenades. A third machinegun emplacement opened fire upon him from the left and with similar skill and bravery he destroyed this also. Later, in company with another sergeant, he attacked a fourth machinegun nest, being killed as he reached the parapet of the emplacement. His courageous action in destroying in turn four enemy machinegun nests prevented many casualties in his company and materially aided it in achieving its objective.

In recounting the valorous deeds of the 27th and 30th Divisions, it should not be forgotten that these men were at all times during the war separated from the AEF proper. They received their supplies and munitions through the British and operated under British higher command. For this all the more credit is due them. They afforded to our British cousins a shining example of the best type of American soldier. And because of their deeds here, our flag wears a new luster.

### III

I come now to discuss the second theme of the monument, remembrance.

In 1920 I had the honor of delivering an address in my home county at Lexington, N. C., upon the occasion of the presentation of certificates of honor by the French Government to the nearest relatives of the men who made the supreme sacrifice in this battle. At that time I said: "Some critics have been so thoughtless as to say that France is not truly appreciative of the deliverance which these men and their allied comrades brought to that fair country. They do not know the heart of France. These diplomas bear witness to the gratitude of our former allies."

I remember that in December 1918 I was on leave in a province of southern France untouched by the horrors of war. My journey brought me to a little village where no American soldier had been before. As I walked along the narrow street, from a doorway a voice speaking perfect English invited me to enter. It was the voice of a woman past middle age. As I sat in her little room she poured forth the gratitude of her heart. She told me how for months they had prayed for the Americans to come and how one day

when the allies were fighting with their backs to the wall our men came; but they were only boys, smiling and singing, with flowers spiking the muzzles of their guns. Tears rolled down her cheeks and she shook her head as she told me how the people feared it would be of no avail. And then on that July day in 1918 the blessed news came that the enemy had been halted on the Marne. Her face glowed as she finished the narrative of how they marched on and on, never stopping until the enemy was on his knees crying "kamarade."

My friends, I believe that the blood of English, French, and Americans shed on the soil of France, will unite and cement our democracies into a friendship which can never be broken.

Our Government, through the Commission under whose auspices this beautiful memorial of valor and remembrance has been erected, provides perfect physical care and upkeep of the cemetery in nearby Bony; but I am told that the children of this community along with their elders come to that cemetery with each reviving spring to pay a proper tribute of respect on our American Memorial Day. For this we thank you, and I give you now the proxies of their loved ones at home who preferred that they sleep until the glorious resurrection where they fell with their faces to the enemy. In other words, you will give to that hallowed spot the same care and devotion which would be given to them if they had been taken back to the soil of our native land.

"If I should die, think only this of me;

That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is forever England. There shall be  
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;  
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made  
aware,

Gave, once her flowers to love, her ways to  
roam,

A body of England's breathing English air,  
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of  
home.

And think, this heart, all evil washed away,  
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less

Gives somewhere back the thoughts by  
England given;

Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as  
her day;

And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,

In hearts at peace, under an English  
heaven."

Paraphrasing this beautiful poem written by the young English poet and soldier, Rupert Brooke, who breathed the fine idealism which this cynical world now needs so much to recapture, I might say that this spot upon the soil of a foreign land will be forever America. And that here the grass will grow a little greener, the grain a trifle more golden, the flowers a bit lovelier, because mingled in the good earth of France is the dust of young American heroes.

"These endured all and gave all that honor and justice might prevail and that the world might enjoy freedom and inherit peace." (Inscription on chapel, American Cemetery—Fère-en-Tardenois.)

### IV

Why did the men who fought here together with 2 million of their comrades come across the wide Atlantic to unfurl the battle flag of our Republic upon European soil for the first time? The answer ought to be obvious, but a new generation has arisen and a cynical school of thought, particularly in America, has promoted the idea that we were drawn into the war by special interests; that we sent the flower of our youth into battle to make international credits more secure and to assure the continuance of our foreign munitions trade, which at that time was creating an artificial prosperity in America; that we were beguiled by propaganda which came



from overseas and entangled us in other people's quarrels for their benefit; that the black dollar mark was smeared across the red, white, and blue of the stars and stripes; that Congress was duped into declaring war; and that our action was influenced altogether by material considerations.

It has become the fashion for sensation mongers and phrase twisters to assert in many forums that we did not enter the World War for the reasons stated by President Wilson in his war message of April 2, 1917. Let me quote a few excerpts from that message:

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our Nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

"But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

This thesis merits the execration certainly of the 4 million who served under the banner of their captain, Woodrow Wilson. I remember well that day, December 14, 1918, when he arrived in Paris, aged beyond his years, carrying the burden of the world upon his shoulders, to begin the terrific and all but impossible task of writing the treaty of peace. Clever, sneering cynics may now smear him, but history will write his name among the stars.

The time has come when this calumny must be refuted upon every possible occasion, and I can think of none more suitable than this. Here in the presence of official representatives of our Government, distinguished members of the Battle Monuments Commission, chiefs of veterans' organizations, including those who were disabled, our friends of France, and above all in the presence of a Gold Star Mother, I am profoundly grateful for this opportunity to help keep the record straight.

Of course, in such a complex situation there were many factors involved, but I assert with all the conviction of my soul that no country ever entered a war with purer or more unselfish motives than America came into the Great War in 1917. If I did not believe this with all my heart, I would be here to apologize and to do penance. We sought no territory, we sought only to protect the rights for which "any man who is fit to live is not afraid to die" (Inscription on memorial to Quentin Roosevelt, by Theodore Roosevelt).

Our sympathies had early been drawn to the Allied cause; first by the rape of little Belgium and the disregard of sacred treaty obligations, and later by the ruthless sub-

marine warfare, culminating in the sinking of the *Lusitania*. During those first 3 years, often against a hostile press and bitter political criticism, President Wilson had clung tenaciously to the pathway of peace. During that time we had been subject to conspiracies at home and plots to involve our neighbors Japan and Mexico in war against us.

The policy of the German Government early in 1917 to apply unrestricted submarine warfare to the ships of all nations, to sink vessels without warning, no matter what flag they raised or what they carried, really forced us finally to make the momentous decision. That this was expected by the enemy is completely supported by the memoirs of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, who said: "Nothing except the abandonment of the U-boat campaign could have prevented war."

When Germany made the fateful decision to apply unrestricted submarine warfare in a final desperate effort to choke supplies to the Allies from overseas, in the belief that she could bring the war quickly to an end before we could hurl our forces into the trenches of Europe, Count von Bernstorff cabled at once from Washington: "War inevitable in view of the proposed action."

Bethmann Hollweg, former German Chancellor, told a Reichstag investigating committee after the war: "I am of the belief that no doubt existed in the minds of the public on the whole, or in the minds of the political parties; that the U-boat campaign would ultimately bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allied Powers."

Of course, there were other considerations, but this was the major factor in the equation. Among the other factors, in addition to those which have been already recounted were the traditional friendship of America for France, as well as the political philosophies then locked in mortal combat. Today they still contend and the issue hangs tremulously in the balance. Our country has always been a democracy and our natural sympathy lies, in peace and war, with those countries which like ourselves enjoy the blessed birthright of liberty and freedom. Nineteen years after the war ended, we find

this conflict raging still throughout the world, and we rejoice in the continued understanding and friendly relations of the three democracies who once fought side by side in France and Belgium.

Let it also be said that those critics who would rewrite the history of that period have never said what would have been the consequence, not only to Europe but to America as well, had we not assisted in bringing the war to an early and conclusive victory for the Allied cause.

We do not come to France to claim that America won the war. Equal credit is due all the Allies. It is a fact that the French and British had waged with grim determination for 3 long years superb defensive warfare, holding back the enemy from Paris and the Channel ports; with occasional thrusts into his lines. They were tired, they were weary, as our own troops would have been under similar circumstances. The American soldiers who fought here, and in other strategic sectors along the western front, brought a freshness of spirit, an enthusiasm and audacity amounting sometimes to recklessness, which served to thrill our Allies and reinvigorate their morale. As Marshall Pétain said at Montfaucon: "A great Nation (the United States of America) resorts to arms, and places on the scale its enormous political influence, and all its military and economic power. The moral effect of this news is immense. It comes as a mighty comfort in the difficult times that the Allies face." And further: "Invisible in the lines, the American Army, however, is there and its presence asserts itself in the confidence that it inspires to the Allies." And again he says: "The time when it was necessary to defer activities is now past; that when general offensives can be launched has arrived."

Thereafter, that combination of seasoned veterans among the Allied soldiers and the fresh enthusiasm and audacity furnished by the Americans brought the war to a speedy and triumphant end. The enemy was soon brought to his knees, and sought an armistice.

But with what terrible sacrifices of blood and treasure the victory was won.

#### *Casualties of all belligerents in the World War*

[Compiled by the U. S. War Department, checked up on Feb. 25, 1924; corrected June 30, 1928]

	Killed and died	Wounded	Prisoners missing	Total casualties
Allies.....	5,152,115	12,831,004	4,121,090	22,089,709
Central Powers.....	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477
European total.....	8,538,315	21,219,452	7,750,919	37,494,166
United States.....	123,000	234,300	4,500	364,800

While our casualties were relatively light, it is a fact that our troops engaged in some of the fiercest fighting; and considering the time and numbers in the frontline, we suffered severely. For instance, Company L, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, lost 33 killed in action and 102 wounded, or casualties of approximately 50 percent.

#### *Direct cost of the World War, 1914-18*

(Figures were taken from Whitaker's Almanac and Encyclopedia Britannica)

Allies.....	\$164,318,000,000
Central Powers.....	75,611,500,000
European total.....	239,929,500,000
United States.....	37,500,000,000
Grand total.....	277,429,500,000

There are no reliable statistics as to indirect costs which, of course, were colossal.

▼

What we are more interested in now is not who won the war but who is going to

win the peace: The brave men who fought and died here, gave or risked their lives in order to make the world safe for democracy, and to end war. Did these men die in vain? It is for us, their countrymen, for the statesmen of the world, and—above and beyond all—for the mighty and irresistible force of public opinion to give the answer by subordinating all selfish and nationalistic ambitions to the unquenchable thirst of the peoples of the world for peace. It is for us to take this occasion to rededicate our lives, our fortunes, and all that we hold dear, to the same principles for which these men died; to continue to strive by processes of reason, through peaceful means, to assure the perpetual blessings of liberty and freedom, not only to our own nations, but by the example of democratic success to inspire others to follow in the same path.

But as we survey the world situation, the picture is dark. On 3 continents war is either now being waged or has been waged during the past 12 months. Nations are arming themselves at an alarming rate and are



crushing their citizens beneath an unbearable burden of taxation.

In his seventh annual report made on May 3, 1937, the President of the Bank for International Settlements at Berne, Switzerland, remarked that in the larger, as well as in most of the smaller, countries of Europe expenditures for armaments had been increased in 1936 to a higher level than ever before in peacetime. The report continues: "It has been calculated that for the world as a whole the level of armaments expenditure in 1936 was, on a gold basis, three times as high as in 1913 and more than twice as high as in the years 1924-30. Moreover, the amount of money involved in the orders placed for armaments in 1936 was in many countries in excess of the current armaments expenditure in that year."

In its report of February 15, 1937, on the Rising Tide of Armament, the Foreign Policy Association of New York gave impressive figures illustrative of the trend toward rearmament in the seven great powers: Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Soviet Russia, and the United States, and added that very few of the smaller countries had remained immune from the effects of the armament race precipitated by their powerful neighbors. This report concluded significantly: "The rate of military expenditure is today more than three times as high as in 1913, and is still increasing. How long can this trend continue without disastrous results?"

The German Institute for Business Research estimates at \$6 billion the period 1928-34, and at over \$15 billion 1936.

From these various sources we obtain a startling idea of the move toward heavier armaments. Accurate comparative figures are difficult to compile because of the hesitancy of certain powers to reveal their actual operations, fluctuation of currencies, variation of national costs, conducting of military construction as work relief projects and otherwise dissimulating war outlays.

We are impressed, however, to know that the latest available data reveal that all but one of the 7 major powers were spending more than 20 percent and some of them 50 percent of their national budgets on armaments.

To read the daily accounts of tragic events in the Far East and in Spain, to witness in the cinemas the glorification of military pageants and reviews, to contemplate the havoc that would be wrought by the latest destruction machines and methods, make one wonder whether we have profited from past experience except to perfect our weapons.

Finance ministers complain that their budgets cannot be balanced and that their currencies will collapse if the present pressure continues. Rulers as well as propagandists appeal to patriotism when oppressive taxes must be levied to pay for war materials, when butter must be sacrificed for cannon, and when funds sorely needed for alleviating the suffering of the masses must be forced into the molds whence come engines of war.

Think what it would mean to the uplifting of the masses who are underfed, ill-clothed, and poorly housed if these vast sums could be spent upon programs which would provide for them better standards of living.

I remember immediately after the armistice your great Prime Minister, the Tiger of France, Clemenceau, said "c'est beaucoup plus difficile de faire la paix que de faire la guerre." (It is vastly more difficult to make peace than to make war.) How prophetic was his utterance has been demonstrated by events of recent years in various parts of the world.

It is said that on officer of the Southern Army stood at the bier of that great soldier, Stonewall Jackson, saluted stiffly, and said: "General Jackson, when you come into the

presence of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, and Washington, tell them that we still know how to make war." I wonder what the diplomats, statesmen, politicians, and citizens of the countries for which these heroic dead gave up their lives in the belief that they were fighting a war to end wars—I wonder what we would say if today we stood in the presence of the spirits of the millions who died in that titanic conflict from 1914 to 1918 and were asked this question in a mighty chorus by those millions: "Have you learned how to make peace?"

Recently in company with two of my colleagues I visited the Alps to behold for the first time the icy and rugged peaks of Mont Blanc, that monarch of mountains. For some time the summit was invisible because of the clouds which hung low over it. Standing on a high eminence facing Mont Blanc a tremendous figure of Christ points to its summit. When the clouds lifted and the sun burst forth, we were able to see the peak perfectly outlined against the sunset sky. Thus, we trust that the shadows and threats of war will yet pass away and the precepts of the Prince of Peace will yet rule the nations.

These monuments are erected not only to mark battlefields and cemeteries, but they stand as giant fingers of warning to all who see them, that war is man's supreme folly, and that differences between nations should be resolved by the arbitrament of reason, and not by resort to brute force. Let us take a solemn vow in this sacred place to hold our dead forever in precious memory by clinging resolutely to the path of peace.

In the name of the Government and people of the United States I dedicate this monument to the sublime valor of the brave men living and dead who fought here so gloriously, not only as a souvenir of our eternal remembrance but as a symbol of the unbroken friendship of France and America, and—most of all—as an expression of our common yearning for peace and good will unto all men.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that it is very easy to forget our rows of white crosses stretched across the world, and as we pause for a moment to pay our respects to these deceased heroes of ours, we should likewise think in terms of how we might bring about an answer to wars. I believe as we study this record today and the testimony given, we will see the results of trying to fight for an answer.

(Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY].

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to say for myself that it has been a pleasure to serve on this committee under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] and to have served with the other members of the committee on both the majority and the minority sides. We got along very well, and I think the work of the committee speak for itself.

However, I take this time to call your attention to one subject matter of Government which is covered in this appropriation, and that was referred to by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] a while ago, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

The Congress authorized the creation of the first so-called Hoover Commission some several years back which was to

study the setup of the administrative and executive branches of the Government of the United States and to make recommendations to the President and the Congress for the purpose of reorganizing the executive branch of the Government to achieve greater efficiency and economy in government. The first Hoover Commission was terminated in 1949 and a great many of its recommendations for sound operating procedures in the Government were later adopted by the Congress and the executive branch—recommendations which carried out the mandate of Congress that I have just outlined. Then, in 1953, the 83d Congress created a second Commission and in Public Law 108 of that Congress directed it to carry out the declared policy of the Congress "to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in the transaction of the public business in the departments, bureaus, agencies, boards, commissions, offices, independent establishments, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Government." In this declaration of policy, or in the specific instructions to the Commission which followed, nothing was said directing the Commission to force its way into the policymaking field.

Prior to the establishment of the present Commission and with the advent of the present administration there was created the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. In the colloquy between Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and myself at the time he appeared before this subcommittee, there was an explanation given by Mr. Rockefeller as to the difference in the functions of the two bodies; to the effect that after the Hoover Commission makes its field studies and surveys and its task forces compile their data and make their recommendations to the President and to Congress, then the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization makes a study and recommends to the President how best to carry out those plans.

As the result of that colloquy we went a little further, which prompts me to call to the attention of the House and the American public something which I have noticed in the recent recommendations of the Hoover Commission and which I think must be given some thought by the Members of the Congress of the United States and by the American public generally. I asked Mr. Rockefeller what he meant when he referred to the policy decisions made by the Hoover Commission and the subsequent recommendations made by the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization and asked where the policy determination was made. Mr. Rockefeller answered that the first Hoover Commission studies set up under the preceding administration, the Truman administration, did not go into basic policy matters but simply made studies for the amalgamation of functions of the departments on an organizational basis.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes additional to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY].



Mr. SHELLEY. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania very much for this additional time.

The present Hoover Commission goes into basic policies of Government. As examples, they are preparing to bring out recommendations which would wipe out the water policies and the power policies established over the years by the Congress of the United States. They would change policies established by the Congress of the United States in operating naval shipyards for the construction and repair and maintenance of combat vessels, policies followed down through the years.

I asked Mr. Rockefeller—this is shown at pages 114 and 115 of the hearings—if this was not going into basic policy which, constitutionally, belonged to the Congress. He said that was not within his province to answer; that these studies were being made by the present Hoover Commission; however, the recommendations were being made and he frankly admitted they went into basic policy. I then asked him what need there would be in the future for congressional committees to make studies of our system of Government or how the responsibility of the Congress under the Constitution should be carried out in writing the laws for the administration of Government. It was interesting to see the amusement on the gentleman's face, but no reply. It was finally admitted in some discussion off the record that a continuation of this policy could perhaps obviate or eliminate any need for congressional committees to do the job which the Constitution places on the shoulders of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, this attempt at usurping the functions of the Congress in establishing basic policy governing the operations of the Federal Government is serious enough in itself. However, the nature of the policy recommendations by the present Commission makes the matter doubly serious. The great prestige attached to the work of this Commission, in large part a carryover of the reputation earned by the original Commission, will cause tremendous pressure for the adoption of their recommendations. Unfortunately, a great many of these recommendations such as I have cited, particularly in the basic policy field, make it quite clear that the second Hoover Commission is trying to live up to its popular name. The policies they recommend certainly smack of the philosophy of government exemplified by Mr. Hoover during his administration as President of the United States and are far more suited to his era than to this enlightened age. Should those policies be adopted by the Congress or the Executive Branch as the case may be we would be in a fair way to returning to the days of Hoover or even farther back to the dismal McKinley administration with their do-nothing-Government-type of thinking.

It is not surprising that a Commission appointed by a Republican President and the Republican leadership of the 83d Congress and with its task forces heavily dominated by people from the world of big business and conservative Republi-

canism should come up with this type of recommendation, but it is frightening. While 5 of the members of the original Commission were reappointed, including Mr. Hoover, the composition of the remainder of the 7 members was significantly different—so different that the majority thinking of the Commission is obviously far to the right of the original group. This change in majority philosophy carried over even more noticeably into the makeup of the various task forces, dictated by Mr. Hoover, as typified by the task force on water resources and power, heavily weighted by corporation executives, corporation lawyers, corporation consulting engineers, and other individuals rabidly opposed to Federal power and water development programs. With such a setup we could only expect a terrific contrast between the findings of the present body and the determinations of the original Commission appointed under the Truman administration and in which the voice of the liberals was allowed to be heard. To anyone who takes the time to read and compare the various reports the contrast is quite shocking. I certainly hope that the Members of Congress who are sincerely interested in fulfilling their constitutional obligation to establish national policy will take the time to read and compare with a view to preventing the return to Neanderthal government espoused in the latest reports.

I say to the Congress of the United States that the present distortion by the present administration of the basic theory under which the Hoover Commission was set up is a threat to democratic government in this country. I warn the people of this country and the Members of Congress of this situation as I call it to their attention.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2061. An act to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 259, Rept. No. 704), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6410) to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### AMENDMENT OF FLOOD CONTROL ACT

On behalf of Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 261, Rept. No. 706), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 192) to amend Public Law 526 of the 79th Congress, section 10 of the Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946 (Rappahannock River). After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amend-

84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6499

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive  
5        Office of the President and sundry general Government  
6        agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:



## TITLE I

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,055,500.

## EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended



1 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
2 sions of this or any other Act, \$366,200.

3 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
5 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
6 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceed-  
7 ing \$900) ; not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel;  
8 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-  
9 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at  
10 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals:  
11 \$3,349,000.

12 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
14 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
15 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers  
16 and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ; not exceeding  
17 \$15,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not  
18 exceeding \$300) ; \$325,000.

19 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
21 National Security Council, including services as authorized  
22 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,  
23 at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;  
24 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated

1 services; purchase of one station wagon for replacement only;  
2 and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work  
3 related to the activity of the Council; \$240,000.

4 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
6 Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and  
7 periodicals (not exceeding \$500) ; hire of passenger motor  
8 vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-  
9 tration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance  
10 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
11 tion; \$2,125,000, of which \$161,000 shall be available for the  
12 Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*,  
13 That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this  
14 appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as  
15 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
16 U. S. C. 55a) , may be renewed annually.

17 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
18 ORGANIZATION

19 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-  
20 mittee on Government Organization, established by Executive  
21 Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as  
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
23 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
24 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
25 with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transporta-

tion expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fourth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,

1 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest  
2 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
3 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside  
4 of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
5 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$61,000  
6 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
7 in foreign countries; and insurance of official motor ve-  
8 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such  
9 countries: \$920,000: *Provided*, That where station allow-  
10 ance has been authorized by the Department of the Army  
11 for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign  
12 stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers  
13 of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while  
14 serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation  
15 is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance:  
16 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the  
17 Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as mem-  
18 bers or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed  
19 for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Com-  
20 mission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall  
21 reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed  
22 Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned  
23 to it.

24 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
25 necessary for the permanent design and construction of



1 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
2 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
3 138b), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App.  
4 1819), including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for  
5 replacement only, and not to exceed \$32,500 for expenses  
6 of travel, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
7 *Provided*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Gov-  
8 ernment agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary,  
9 pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

## 10 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

### 11 PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

12 For payment of Korean claims, as authorized by the  
13 War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 615,  
14 approved August 21, 1954, \$8,000,000.

### 15 PAYMENT OF WORLD WAR II CLAIMS

16 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War  
17 Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in  
18 the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created  
19 by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be  
20 necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury  
21 for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2),  
22 5 (a) through (d), 6 (a) through (d), 7, 15, 16, and 17  
23 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated  
24 in certifications by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commis-  
25 sion and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized



1 representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any  
2 vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That  
3 this appropriation shall not be available for administrative  
4 expenses: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized  
5 by law no claims shall be allowed or paid under the pro-  
6 visions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds  
7 other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the  
8 provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy  
9 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section  
10 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
13 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as  
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
16 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
17 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$2,500  
18 for expenses of travel; and advances or reimbursements to  
19 other Government agencies for use of their facilities and  
20 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;  
21 \$450,000, of which \$300,000 shall be derived only from  
22 the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War  
23 Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3,  
24 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30,

1 1956, and \$150,000 shall be derived from the appropriation  
2 for the current fiscal year for "Payment of Korean Claims".

### 3 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
5 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
7 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$12,500 for expenses of travel,  
8 and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers  
9 and periodicals, \$300,000.

## 10 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 11 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

12 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the  
13 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,  
14 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
15 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any station wagon or  
16 other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambu-  
17 lances), is hereby fixed at \$1,350.

18 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the  
19 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained  
20 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-  
21 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the  
22 United States (including any agency the majority of the  
23 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United

1 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States  
2 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)  
3 is a person in the service of the United States on the date  
4 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,  
5 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of  
6 the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who  
7 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien  
8 from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United  
9 States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the pur-  
10 pose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person  
11 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the require-  
12 ments of this section with respect to his status have been  
13 complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making  
14 a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-  
15 viction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned  
16 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
17 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
18 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*  
19 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or  
20 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be  
21 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-  
22 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-  
23 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United  
24 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary em-  
25 ployment of translators, or to temporary employment in the



1 field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of  
2 emergencies.

3 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments  
4 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,  
5 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the  
6 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living  
7 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,  
8 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-  
9 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed  
10 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
11 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-  
12 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees  
13 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-  
14 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made  
15 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of  
16 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

17 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current  
18 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid  
19 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or  
20 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to  
21 approve the nomination of said person.

22 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in  
23 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used  
24 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future  
25 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such



1 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-  
2 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts  
3 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of  
4 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or  
5 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

6 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other  
7 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of  
8 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government  
9 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),  
10 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds  
11 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;  
12 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August  
13 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under  
14 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the  
15 expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the  
16 Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in  
17 the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses  
18 are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the  
19 limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspond-  
20 ingly reduced.

21 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any  
22 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the  
23 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the pur-  
24 chase or construction of any office building, without specific  
25 authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any

1 department or agency of the United States Government or  
2 by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

3 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions  
4 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,  
5 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,  
6 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,  
7 That said circular may be amended or changed during such  
8 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the  
9 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House  
10 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of  
11 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later  
12 than January 31, 1956, of the operations of this order  
13 upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the  
14 Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
15 provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be  
16 required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless  
17 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-  
18 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United  
19 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

20 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July  
21 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-  
22 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used  
23 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations  
24 are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying  
25 out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits)

1 and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against  
2 such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement  
3 therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropria-  
4 tions of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits  
5 received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of per-  
6 sonal property may be used in whole or part payment for  
7 acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner  
8 authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury:  
9 *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act  
10 of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to  
11 prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing  
12 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods  
13 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,  
14 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of  
15 one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act  
16 under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
17 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and  
18 the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or execu-  
19 tive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appro-  
20 priations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

21 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
22 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
23 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
24 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
25 against the Government of the United States or who is a



1 member of an organization of Government employees  
2 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
3 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an or-  
4 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
5 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
6 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
7 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not  
8 contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
9 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
10 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
11 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
12 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
13 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
14 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
17 member of an organization of Government employees that  
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
23 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
24 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
25 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or



1 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
2 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
3 provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-  
5 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*



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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 2 (legislative day, May 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 15, 1955  
For actions of June 14, 1955  
84th-1st, No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

### HOUSE

1. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1, to extend the President's authority to enter into trade agreements (pp. 6941-58). The conferees agreed to a threeyear extension of the act with modifications.
2. TOBACCO. Both Houses agreed to a resolution requesting that the enrolled S. J. Res. 60, which would authorize a study of burley tobacco marketing controls, be returned to the Senate, and changing the due date of the USDA report from July 1 to November 1, 1955 (p. 6958). The amended measure will now be sent to the President.
3. FORESTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution, which would call for consideration of H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (p. 6978).  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment (H. Rept. 786) H. R. 4664, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 6990).
4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order against H. R. 6766, making appropriations for certain public works projects (pp. 6990-1).

### SENATE

5. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6367 (pp. 6898-6923, 6927-30).  
The Senate committee increased forest highways to the budget estimate of \$25,000,000, which was \$6,500,000 more than the House figure. The committee made no change in the House figure of \$5,500,000 for completion of the census of agriculture, which was \$500,000 less than the budget estimate.



The committee report includes the following statement: "It is the sense of the committee that the extension of agriculture frost-warning service is to be encouraged wherever communities or local associations of agricultural producers provide required supporting funds. In the case of Maricopa County, Ariz., \$10,000 is provided within the amount allowed for the provision of such a service."

6. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6042 (S. Rept. 545) (p. 6864).
7. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriation subcommittee ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments this bill, H. R. 6499 (p. D548-9).
8. ORGANIZATION; PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. Received from the Hoover Commission a report on real property management; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6860).
9. WATER COMPACT. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 208, providing for a water compact between Ark. and Okla. (S. Rept. 539) (p. 6864).
10. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5923, to authorize certain sums to be appropriated for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway (S. Rept. 542) (p. 6864).
11. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (S. Rept. 543) (p. 6864).
12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (S. Rept. 549) (p. 6864).
13. PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Martin, Pa., discussed the increase in public and private debt and stated that "Government, at all levels, should balance the budget" (p. 6882).
14. WATER SHORTAGES. Sen. Bennett discussed the problems of water shortages and inserted a Washington Sunday Star editorial, "Water, Water Everywhere, But U. S. May Be Facing Catastrophic Shortage" (pp. 6882-3).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger discussed the concern being expressed over the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Federal Power Commission against Oregon and inserted newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 6883-5).  
Sen. Lehman inserted his testimony in favor of Niagara power project legislation (pp. 6930-4).
16. PERSONNEL. Discussed and passed over S. 1041, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service, under the Civil Service Retirement Act, of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States. Sen. Purtell stated he did not think it proper business to consider this bill on call of the calendar in view of the fact that the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget have expressed opposition to the bill (p. 6897).  
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered favorably reported without amendment S. 59, to make April 1, 1948 the effective date for survivorship benefits to widowers, and S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (p. D549).







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 20, 1955  
For actions of June 17, 1955  
84th-1st - No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices. Ready for President. Senate passed bills to: transfer to USDA certain real property in Virgin Islands; authorize additional extension work for low-income farmers; provide penalties for false grade marking; consolidate experiment station authorizations; protect grain standards. Senate debated defense appropriation bill. Senate com-

(Cont'd. on p. 4)

## SENATE

1. APPLE PRICES. Passed without amendment H. R. 5188, to prohibit this Department from predicting apple prices in any official publication (pp. 7342-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 2097, to transfer land and buildings now used for research under cooperative agreement with the Virgin Islands Corporation (p. 7341).
3. EXTENSION WORK. Passed without amendment S. 2098, to authorize additional appropriations for cooperative extension work among low-income farmers (p. 7341).
4. EMERGENCY LOANS. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1582, to extend the period for making emergency loans for agricultural purposes (S. Rept. 574) (p. 7283).
5. MARKETING. Passed as reported S. 1757, to provide penalties for false grade marking (p. 7343). The bill would strengthen provisions to prevent deception in connection with inspection of agricultural commodities and would increase the maximum fine from \$500 to \$1,000.
6. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Passed as reported S. 1759, to consolidate experiment station authorizations (pp. 7343-5). The bill would prevent allotments from shifting with shifts in relative rural and farm population; freeze the amount earmarked by section 9 of the Bankhead-Jones Act for marketing research at the amount so earmarked in 1955; and repeal a provision exempting the Georgia

experiment station from the Secretary's authority to withhold funds from stations not complying with the act.

7. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed as reported S. 1400, to protect the integrity of grade certificates under the U. S. Grain Standards Act (p. 7345).
8. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment H. R. 208, providing for a water compact between Arkansas and Oklahoma (p. 7333). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. ROADS. Passed as reported H. R. 5923, to authorize appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 7334).
10. FARM LOANS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1472, to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen (p. 7343).
11. GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6499 (S. Rept. 573) (p. 7283).
12. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6042 (pp. 7332, 7350-1, 7354-8).
13. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1849, to provide for the granting of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (S. Rept. 576) (p. 7283).  
The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 21, to establish a Commission on Government Security (S. Rept. 581) (p. 7283).
14. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee agreed to refer to its Subcommittee on Reorganization the eight Hoover Commission reports and draft legislation received thus far by the committee (S. Rept. 581) (p. 7283).
15. LAND TRANSFERS. Discussed and passed over upon objection by Sen. Morse H. R. 2973, to release reversionary rights to a former FHA tract in Macon County, Ga., to the Ga. Board of Education (pp. 7341-2).
16. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Mansfield inserted his statement favoring the construction of the proposed Yellowtail Dam (p. 7287).  
Sen. Watkins inserted his statement in answer to various charges made by Raymond Moley against reclamation programs in the West (pp. 7325-31).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration's power policies and inserted newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 7288-90).
18. OPERATION ALERT. Sen. Humphrey criticized this Department for certain statements sent to farmers during Operation Alert, and stated that "this part of the operation might well be termed 'Operation Foul-up'" (pp. 7349-50).
19. WATER POLLUTION. Passed as reported S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (pp. 7334-8).



GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1956

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

## R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6499]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$21, 890, 700
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	5, 275, 600
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	27, 166, 300
Amount of appropriations, 1955.....	14, 576, 850
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1956...	28, 777, 700
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1956.....	1, 611, 400
Over the appropriations for 1955.....	12, 589, 450



## SUMMARY

The bill provides a total of \$27,166,300, which is \$1,611,400 under the estimates for 1956, \$12,589,450 over the appropriations for 1955, and an increase of \$5,275,600 over the House bill.

Included in the estimates of \$28,777,700 was a supplemental request submitted to the Senate of \$1,250,000 in Senate Document No. 48 for a new appropriation item for the White House Office, less a cancellation of \$173,000 previously requested in House Document No. 126 and approved by the House.

Funds are provided in the bill for the following agencies formerly carried in the independent offices bill:

Executive Office of the President .....	\$9, 747, 700
Emergency fund for the President .....	1, 000, 000
American Battle Monuments Commission .....	3, 920, 000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission .....	12, 200, 000
Subversive Activities Control Board .....	298, 600

General provisions formerly carried in supplemental appropriation bills are included in this bill, applicable to all agencies of the Government.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## SPECIAL PROJECTS

As requested in the supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate in Senate Document No. 48, the committee recommends an additional appropriation item for "Special projects" in the Executive Office of the President in the amount of \$1,250,000 in order to provide a method of specifically financing projects dealing with problems of policy development and coordination in the White House Office. The committee is informed that the establishment of a separate appropriation item will consolidate these special projects in one place, with better budgetary control, instead of assigning portions of the work to the several departments. The projects to be financed in this way would cut across the functions of the departments, such as (1) broad studies and investigations on the question of disarmament, (2) development of new proposals for increasing international understanding and cooperation, (3) improved coordination of foreign economic policy, and (4) coordination of public works planning.

In this connection, the committee recommends a reduction of \$173,000 in the appropriation for "The White House Office," the amount previously requested in House Document No. 126 for a staff to coordinate public works planning and approved in the House bill, since the expenses for this staff are now included in the request for "Special projects." The amount provided for "The White House Office" is the full amount of the original budget estimate of \$1,882,500.

## PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

In order to assure the services of a competent staff director for this personal advisory group to the President in the field of Government organization and management, the committee recommends that the

language be inserted in the bill as requested in the budget amendment in House Document No. 164, as follows:

*: Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place one position in grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by said Act*

The committee is advised that since the effectiveness of the committee is dependent largely on the capabilities of the staff director, the evaluation of this position in grade GS-18 would in no way create a precedent.

#### EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

The committee is informed that projects financed from this appropriation require the services of highly qualified technical experts competent to direct and advise upon the solution of complex problems of executive branch organization and management. The committee is advised that a maximum rate of \$75 per day is required in order to permit more adequate compensation for consultants selected from among outstanding individuals in business and technical fields, and that the use of such consultants in combination with regular Government personnel and temporary employees is more economical in the greater number of such projects than the employment of management engineering firms. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the following estimated language be included in the bill:

#### EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

*Funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem.*

The committee understands that authorizations have been approved by the Congress for technical consultants at higher limitations than the amount here provided.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$12,200,000 for the payment of Korean war claims from prisoners of war and civilian internees, of which \$200,000 is an appropriation for administrative expenses. This would provide a restoration of \$4,200,000 over the House allowance of \$8,000,000. The committee is advised that it will require approximately \$10,000,000 to pay the eligible prisoner of war claims now on hand, with no provision for further filings or for civilian internee claims on hand or to be filed. Without the restoration recommended, it is believed that some of the claims payments would have to be suspended during the fiscal year.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends a total amount of \$550,000 as the authorization for administrative expenses, as estimated, of which \$350,000 shall be derived from the war claims fund and \$200,000 shall be derived from the appropriation as above stated.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for expenses of travel be increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000, as estimated. Without the restoration recommended, the committee is advised that the Commission would be prevented from investigating records in the Philippines and from providing hearings to ex-servicemen with disallowed claims unless they come to Washington.

The committee believes it is more economical to maintain an experienced staff on the various types of claims consolidated in this continuing Commission, particularly in view of pending legislation to authorize additional types of foreign claims, than to recruit an inexperienced staff as the workload may require.

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The committee recommends a reduction of \$1,400 from the amount of \$300,000 provided by the House, as estimated, for necessary expenses of this Board. The committee believes there is satisfactory justification for an increase of \$16,600 over 1955 for personal services, but doubts the necessity for an increase of \$1,400 in the other objects of expenditure, particularly as to field activities.

#### MAXIMUM PAYMENT FOR PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLE

The committee recommends that section 201 of the General Provisions, providing that the maximum amount allowable during the fiscal year "for the purchase of any station wagon or other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances) is hereby fixed at \$1,350," be amended to read as follows:

*for the purchase of any station wagon is hereby fixed at \$1,875, and for the purchase of any other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances) is hereby fixed at \$1,375: Provided, That in addition to said maximum amount the contractor is authorized to charge the amount of the manufacturer's regular established charge to the public for transportation and delivery of such vehicle: Provided further, That the amount of any charge by the contractor to the Government for any special feature or equipment on said vehicle that is not required for the convenience and comfort of the operator or passengers but is necessary to permit the operator or passengers to carry out their official duties need not be included in said maximum amount*

In addition to providing a specific limitation for the purchase of a station wagon, the provisos are inserted in order to clarify certain charges not included in the maximum amounts as stated.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955, ESTIMATES FOR 1956, AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommend- ed in House bill for 1956	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000			
The White House Office.....	1,895,000	1,882,500	2,055,500	1,882,500	—\$12,500		—\$173,000
Special projects.....		11,250,000		1,250,000	+1,250,000		+1,250,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	366,200	366,200	366,200	366,200			
Bureau of the Budget.....	3,382,500	3,349,000	3,349,000	3,349,000	—33,500		
Council of Economic Advisers.....	<sup>2</sup> 285,000	<sup>3</sup> 340,000	325,000	325,000	+40,000	—\$15,000	
National Security Council.....	215,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	+25,000		
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	2,161,000	2,220,000	2,125,000	2,125,000	—36,000	—95,000	
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	60,000	60,000	60,000	+60,000		
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	8,454,700	9,857,700	8,670,700	9,747,700	+1,283,000	—110,000	+1,077,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Emergency fund for the President.....	<sup>5</sup> 150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+850,000		
Expenses of management improvement.....	300,000	( <sup>6</sup> )			—300,000		
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+550,000		

<sup>1</sup> Estimate contained in S. Doc. No. 48, which canceled \$173,000 addition to White House Office in H. No. Doc. 126.<sup>2</sup> And unobligated funds continued available.<sup>3</sup> Includes decrease of \$45,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.<sup>4</sup> \$60,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available until June 30, 1955.<sup>5</sup> And not to exceed \$600,000 of unobligated funds continued available.<sup>6</sup> Language.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.*

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommend- ed in House bill for 1956	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956 House bill
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$775,000	792,000	920,000	920,000	+\$145,000	-----
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	3,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-500,000	-\$1,500,000
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	4,275,000	5,420,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	-355,000	-1,500,000
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	574,000	-----	-----	-----	-574,000	-----
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.....	653,150	-----	-----	-----	-653,150	-----
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION						
Payment of Korean claims.....	-----	12,200,000	8,000,000	12,200,000	+12,200,000	+\$4,200,000
Payment of World War II claims.....	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	-----	-----
Administrative expenses.....	(9)	(10)	(11)	(10)	-----	-----
Total, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	-----	12,200,000	8,000,000	12,200,000	+12,200,000	+4,200,000
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	12170,000	300,000	300,000	298,600	+128,600	-1,400
Total.....	14,576,850	28,777,700	21,890,700	27,166,300	+12,589,450	+5,275,600

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$40,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 125.

<sup>8</sup> Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

<sup>9</sup> Amount of \$1,045,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

<sup>10</sup> Amount of \$550,000 to be composed of transfers of \$350,000 from war claims fund and \$200,000 of appropriated funds.

<sup>11</sup> Amount of \$450,000 to be composed of transfers of \$300,000 from war claims fund and \$150,000 of appropriated funds.

<sup>12</sup> And not to exceed \$115,000 of unobligated funds continued available.







Calendar No. 577

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6499

[Report No. 573]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955

Reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive  
5        Office of the President and sundry general Government  
6        agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

1

## TITLE I

2

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

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For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

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## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

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Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; ~~\$2,055,500~~ \$1,882,500.

20

## SPECIAL PROJECTS

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*For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Gov-*



1 ernment service as he may specify, \$1,250,000: Provided,  
 2 That not to exceed 10 percent of this appropriation may  
 3 be used to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and  
 4 expenses", The White House Office, for administrative  
 5 services.

#### 6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
 8 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
 9 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
 10 tive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended  
 11 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
 12 sions of this or any other Act, \$366,200.

#### 13 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
 15 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
 16 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceed-  
 17 ing \$900) ; not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel;  
 18 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-  
 19 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at  
 20 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;  
 21 \$3,349,000.

#### 22 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 24 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
 25 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers

1 and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ; not exceeding  
2 \$15,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not  
3 exceeding \$300) ; \$325,000.

4 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
6 National Security Council, including services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,  
8 at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;  
9 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated  
10 services; purchase of one station wagon for replacement only;  
11 and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work  
12 related to the activity of the Council; \$240,000.

13 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
15 Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and  
16 periodicals (not exceeding \$500) ; hire of passenger motor  
17 vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-  
18 tration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance  
19 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
20 tion; \$2,125,000, of which \$161,000 shall be available for the  
21 Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*,  
22 That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this  
23 appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as  
24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
25 U. S. C. 55a) , may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000: *Provided That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place one position in grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by said Act.*

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he



1 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies  
 2 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may  
 3 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,-  
 4 000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall  
 5 be available for allocation to finance a function or project  
 6 for which function or project a budget estimate of appropri-  
 7 ation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-  
 8 fourth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consid-  
 9 eration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives  
 10 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

11 *EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT*

12 *Funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be*  
 13 *available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act*  
 14 *of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for indi-*  
 15 *viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem.*

16 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
 18 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
 19 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest  
 20 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
 21 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside  
 22 of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
 23 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$61,000  
 24 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
 25 in foreign countries; and insurance of official motor ve-

1 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such  
2 countries; \$920,000: *Provided*, That where station allow-  
3 ance has been authorized by the Department of the Army  
4 for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign  
5 stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers  
6 of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while  
7 serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation  
8 is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance:  
9 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the  
10 Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as mem-  
11 bers or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed  
12 for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Com-  
13 mission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall  
14 reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed  
15 Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned  
16 to it.

17 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
18 necessary for the permanent design and construction of  
19 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
20 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
21 138b), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App.  
22 1819), including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for  
23 replacement only, and not to exceed \$32,500 for expenses  
24 of travel, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
25 *Provided*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Gov-

ernment agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

#### PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

For payment of Korean claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 615, approved August 21, 1954, ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$12,200,000.

#### PAYMENT OF WORLD WAR II CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (d), 6 (a) through (d), 7, 15, 16, and 17 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized by law no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the



1 provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy  
 2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section  
 3 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

#### 4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
 6 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as  
 7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
 9 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
 10 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed ~~\$2,500~~  
 11 ~~\$10,000~~ for expenses of travel; and advances or reimburse-  
 12 ments to other Government agencies for use of their facilities  
 13 and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;  
 14 ~~\$450,000~~ ~~\$550,000~~, of which ~~\$300,000~~ ~~\$350,000~~ shall be  
 15 derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13  
 16 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, ap-  
 17 proved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation  
 18 after June 30, 1956, and ~~\$150,000~~ ~~\$200,000~~ shall be de-  
 19 rived from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for  
 20 "Payment of Korean Claims".

#### 21 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 23 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
 24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 55a) , not to exceed \$12,500 for expenses of travel,  
2 and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers  
3 and periodicals, ~~\$300,000~~ \$298,600.

## 4 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 5 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

6 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the  
7 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,  
8 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
9 (5 U. S. C. 78) , ~~for the purchase of any station wagon or~~  
10 ~~other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambu-~~  
11 ~~lances)~~, *is hereby fixed at \$1,350 for the purchase of any*  
12 *station wagon is hereby fixed at \$1,875, and for the purchase*  
13 *of any other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and*  
14 *ambulances) is hereby fixed at \$1,375: Provided, That in ad-*  
15 *dition to said maximum amount the contractor is authorized*  
16 *to charge the amount of the manufacturer's regular estab-*  
17 *lished charge to the public for transportation and delivery of*  
18 *such vehicle: Provided further, That the amount of any*  
19 *charge by the contractor to the Government for any special*  
20 *feature or equipment on said vehicle that is not required for*  
21 *the convenience and comfort of the operator or passengers*  
22 *but is necessary to permit the operator or passengers to carry*  
23 *out their official duties need not be included in said maximum*  
24 *amount.*

25 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the

1 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained  
2 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-  
3 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the  
4 United States (including any agency the majority of the  
5 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United  
6 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States  
7 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)  
8 is a person in the service of the United States on the date  
9 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,  
10 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of  
11 the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who  
12 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien  
13 from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United  
14 States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the pur-  
15 pose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person  
16 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the require-  
17 ments of this section with respect to his status have been  
18 complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making  
19 a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-  
20 viction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned  
21 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
22 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
23 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*  
24 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or  
25 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be



1 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-  
2 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-  
3 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United  
4 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary em-  
5 ployment of translators, or to temporary employment in the  
6 field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of  
7 emergencies.

8 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments  
9 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,  
10 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the  
11 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living  
12 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,  
13 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-  
14 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed  
15 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
16 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-  
17 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees  
18 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-  
19 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made  
20 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of  
21 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

22 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current  
23 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid  
24 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or

1 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to  
2 approve the nomination of said person.

3 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in  
4 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used  
5 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future  
6 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such  
7 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-  
8 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts  
9 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of  
10 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or  
11 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

12 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other  
13 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of  
14 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government  
15 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),  
16 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds  
17 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;  
18 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August  
19 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects specified under  
20 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the  
21 expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the  
22 Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in  
23 the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses  
24 are subsequently transfered to or paid from other funds, the

1 limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspond-  
2 ingly reduced.

3 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any  
4 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the  
5 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the pur-  
6 chase or construction of any office building, without specific  
7 authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any  
8 department or agency of the United States Government or  
9 by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

10 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions  
11 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,  
12 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,  
13 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,  
14 That said circular may be amended or changed during such  
15 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the  
16 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House  
17 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of  
18 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later  
19 than January 31, 1956, of the operations of this order  
20 upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the  
21 Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
22 provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be  
23 required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless  
24 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-



1 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United  
2 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

3 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July  
4 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-  
5 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used  
6 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations  
7 are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying  
8 out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits)  
9 and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against  
10 such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement  
11 therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropri-  
12 ations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits  
13 received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of per-  
14 sonal property may be used in whole or part payment for  
15 acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner  
16 authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury:  
17 *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act  
18 of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to  
19 prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing  
20 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods  
21 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,  
22 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of  
23 one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act  
24 under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of

1 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2) ), and  
2 the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or execu-  
3 tive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appro-  
4 priations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

5 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
6 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
7 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
8 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
9 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
10 member of an organization of Government employees  
11 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
12 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an or-  
13 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
14 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
15 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
16 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not  
17 contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
18 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
19 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
20 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
21 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
22 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
23 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
24 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
25 against the Government of the United States or who is a

1 member of an organization of Government employees that  
2 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
3 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
4 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
5 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
6 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
7 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
8 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
9 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
10 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
11 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
12 provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-  
14 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*



84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6499

[Report No. 573]

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955  
Reported with amendments







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 21, 1955  
For actions of June 20, 1955  
84th-1st - No. 103

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Federal pay bill and forest mining bill. House passed bills to extend livestock loans and to increase per-diem allowances. House received conference report on salt-water research bill. House committee reported farm credit bill. Senate passed emergency loans extension bill and defense appropriation bill. Sen. Ellender inserted and discussed CCC statement on price support costs, etc.

## SENATE

- ~~1. EMERGENCY LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1582, which would extend emergency loans for two years (pp. 7424-5).~~
- ~~2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6042, making appropriations for the Defense Department for 1956 (pp. 7388-7404, 7407-9, 7410-24).  
Postponed debate on H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriations bill for 1956, until Tues., June 21 (p. 7428).~~
- ~~3. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Sen. Ellender inserted a summary of the price supports program and Commodity Credit Corporation activities prepared by that Corporation (pp. 7425-8).~~
- ~~4. IMMIGRATION. Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging consideration of relief measures for Mexican labor immigrants (p. 7360-1).~~
- ~~5. RECLAMATION. Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging water and land conservation measures in the Central Valley (pp. 7360-1).~~

Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Kansas Watersheds Association urging consideration of water and land conservation measures in that area (pp. 7362-3).

5. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging that some of saline water research facilities be located in that State (pp. 7360-1).
6. FARM INCOME. Sen. Langer inserted a resolution from the machinists association urging Congress to enact legislation equitable to the small family-type farmer (p. 7362).
7. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Carlson inserted a letter and resolution from a Kansas electric cooperative association opposing recommendations of the "Hoover Commission," which would change any aspect of the rural electric cooperative program (p. 7362).
8. ANIMAL DISEASE. Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper article commenting favorably on voluntary efforts by dairy farmers to eliminate and control Bang's disease. Sen. Wiley suggested that funds continue to be made available to the Agriculture Department for disease research and control (p. 7368).
9. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4904, to extend for two years the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 582) (p. 7363).
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Martin, Iowa, inserted his statement urging restrictive measures in relation to American participation in the proposed general agreement on trade and tariffs (pp. 7369-70).
11. FOREST LANDS. Passed, as reported, H. R. 4853, to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Pacific Northern Timber Company (p. 7385).

#### HOUSE

12. PERSONNEL. Passed, 370 to 3, with amendment, S. 67, providing pay increases for Federal employees (pp. 7437, 7443-53). House and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7405-7, 7453). For provisions of this bill see Digest 100.  
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (H. Rept. 859) (p. 7488).
13. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Received the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (H. Rept. 861) (pp. 7438-9). The Senate agreed to this conference report on June 16.
14. RECLAMATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (H. Rept. 862) (p. 7439). The Senate agreed to this conference report on June 16.
15. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5168, to provide for the retirement of Government capital in certain institutions operating under the supervision of FCA and to increase borrower participation in the management and control of the Federal Farm Credit System (H. Rept. 863) (p. 7488).



#### AUTHORITY FOR PRICE SUPPORT AND RELATED PROGRAMS

In furtherance of the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) of reestablishing the purchasing power of farmers at parity level, early price-support programs were carried out by CCC under the authority contained in its Delaware Charter. The Corporation carried out price-support programs under this authority, in conjunction with various specific statutory authorizations and directives, until it was incorporated as a Federal corporation by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in 1948 (62 Stat. 1070).

By the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (sec. 32), (49 Stat. 750, 774), the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to use funds equivalent to 30 percent of the customs receipts to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities and to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption. Many programs carried out under this authority are so designed as to have price-support effect.

Section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 43) authorized CCC to make loans on agricultural commodities, including dairy products, and directed CCC to make loans upon wheat, cotton, and corn at levels between 52 and 75 percent of parity. Section 359 (e) (55 Stat. 90) of the act, added April 3, 1941, required that loans be made available on peanuts at levels between 50 and 75 percent of parity. Section 303 of the act (52 Stat. 45) authorized the Secretary to make payments to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, or tobacco for the purpose of providing a return to such producers as nearly equal to parity price as funds appropriated for the purpose permitted.

Section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (49 Stat. 1150, 52 Stat. 31), authorized the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the act, one of which is to reestablish farmers' purchasing power, by making payments or grants of other aid to producers. Section 12 (a) of that act (49 Stat. 1151, 53 Stat. 550) authorized the Secretary to use funds appropriated under the act for the expansion of domestic and foreign markets and for surplus removal or disposition.

The act of May 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 203) directed CCC to make loans to cooperators on the 1941 crops of rice, tobacco, cotton, corn, and wheat at 85 percent of parity. This act was amended (55 Stat. 860) to add peanuts to the list of commodities to be supported and to extend its applicability to the 1942 through 1946 crops.

Section 8 (a) of the Stabilization Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 767) directed CCC to make loans to cooperators at 90 percent of parity upon any crop of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts harvested after December 31, 1941, and before 2 years after the end of the war. (This period ended December 31, 1948.) The act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 632) amended this section by increasing the rate on cotton harvested after December 31, 1943, to 92½ percent of parity and the act of October 3, 1948 (58 Stat. 765) further amended this section by increasing the rate on cotton to 95 percent of parity with respect to crops harvested after December 31, 1943, and planted prior to January 1, 1945.

The act of July 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 506) required that the support rate on fire-cured tobacco be 75 percent of the rate for burley tobacco and that the rate for dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco be 66⅔ percent of the burley rate.

Sec. 4 of the act of July 1, 1941, the so-called Steagall amendment (55 Stat. 498) required the Secretary during the war emergency to support at not less than 85 percent of parity or comparable price those non-

basic commodities with respect to which he requested increased production. By the act of October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 768) the minimum rate of support was increased to 90 percent of parity and such support was required to be continued for 2 years after the end of the war.

The subsidy aspects of certain price support programs which were carried out at processor levels during the war years were carried out pursuant to directives issued under Executive Orders 9250 of October 3, 1942, and 9328 of April 8, 1943, issued under the Stabilization Act of 1942 and the First War Powers Act of 1941.

The act of August 5, 1947 (61 Stat. 769) required Commodity Credit Corporation to support the price of wool until December 31, 1948, at the level at which wool was supported in 1946.

The Agricultural Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1247) required the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of the 1949 crops of the basic commodities at 90 percent of parity and to support until January 1, 1950, the price of Steagall commodities at not less than 60 percent of parity or comparable price and not in excess of the level at which such commodities were supported in 1948, with the exception of Irish potatoes harvested before January 1, 1949, milk and milk products, hogs, chickens, and eggs, which were required to be supported at 90 percent of parity or comparable price. This act also amended the act of August 5, 1947, by extending to June 30, 1950, the period during which mandatory support must be made available on wool; and stated the policy of Congress that the other price support operations of the Department should be carried out until January 1, 1950, so as to bring the income of producers of other commodities to a fair parity relationship, to the extent that funds remained available, with the basic and Steagall commodities and wool.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 1051) provided mandatory support at levels not in excess of 90 percent of parity nor less than certain prescribed minimums for the basic commodities; provided mandatory support for wool and mohair, tung nuts, honey, Irish potatoes, milk and milk products, at levels between 60 and 90 percent of parity (between 75 and 90 percent of parity in the case of milk and milk products); authorized price support at levels not in excess of 90 percent of parity for other nonbasic commodities, subject to consideration being given to specified factors; and provided that insofar as feasible, price support should be made available on any storable nonbasic commodity for which a marketing quota or marketing agreement or order program is in effect. The act of March 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 42) prohibited price support for potatoes of the 1951 and subsequent crops unless marketing quotas are in effect. There is no legislation which authorizes marketing quotas on potatoes.

Section 106 (a) of the act of June 30, 1952 (66 Stat. 298), amending the Defense Production Act, provided for price support at 90 percent of parity for the basic commodities under any program announced while title IV of the Defense Production Act authorizing price controls was in effect. Title IV expired as of April 30, 1953.

The act of July 17, 1952 (66 Stat. 758), amending the Agricultural Act of 1949, provides for 90 percent of parity price support for the 1953 and 1954 crops of the basic commodities with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas. The act also provides that the price-support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 shall apply separately to American upland cotton and to extra-long staple cotton; however, the level of support for extra-long staple cotton of the 1953 crop must be in the same relationship to that of American upland cot-

ton as the relationship of their average farm prices during the period 1936-1942.

The Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 897) allows price support for the basic commodities at the levels provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 1051) to go into effect beginning with the 1955 crops, except that for the 1955 crops the minimum level of price support for the basic commodities will be 82½ percent of parity. Extra-long staple cotton is required to be supported at the minimum level between 75 and 90 percent of parity specified in the price-support schedule for the supply as of the beginning of the marketing year for the crop. The Secretary's discretion to support basic commodities between the minimum level and 90 percent of parity will not apply in the case of extra-long staple cotton. The act provides for the support of wool and mohair beginning April 1, 1955, through payments to producers financed out of import duties on wool, at such incentive level not to exceed 110 percent of parity as the Secretary determines necessary to encourage an annual domestic production of approximately 300 million pounds. The act gives the Secretary discretionary authority to support the price of potatoes at not in excess of 90 percent of parity. The act of March 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 42) prohibiting price support for potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect has been repealed.

#### AUTHORITY FOR THE SUPPLY PROGRAM

This program is carried out under section 5 (c) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act which provides authority to—

"(c) Procure agricultural commodities for sale to other Government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements.

In this connection section 4 of the act of July 16, 1943 (15 U. S. C. 7130-9) specifically requires that the Corporation be fully reimbursed for services performed, losses sustained, and operating costs incurred or commodities purchased or delivered to or on behalf of any other Government agency. Prior to the enactment of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act this program was carried out under the broad authority of the Corporation's Delaware charter.

#### AUTHORITY FOR THE FOREIGN PURCHASE PROGRAM

This was largely a wartime program carried out under the Corporation's general Delaware charter authority and the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act. Its principal purpose was the acquisition of supplies needed for foreign and domestic requirements. It was approved by the President of the United States on April 28, 1942, and the Corporation was designated by the Board of Economic Warfare on May 16, 1952, as the sole agency for the purchase of agricultural commodities in foreign countries. With the exception of Cuban sugar and Canadian purchases, the program was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9385 of October 6, 1943, and transferred back to the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945.

#### AUTHORITY FOR EMERGENCY FEED PROGRAM

This program is carried out under the authority added to section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 by section 301 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 with respect to making farm commodities available in relieving distress in distress or disaster areas.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMODITY EXPORT PROGRAM

The purpose of this program is to retain foreign markets and aid in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities. Authority for the program is contained in sections 5 (d) and 5 (f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act as well as other provisions of that act and the broad authority



of the Delaware Charter. Prior to the enactment of section 21c of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 statutory prohibitions against sales below the parity or comparable price of the commodity restricted the Corporation's authority to engage in these activities. Section 407 (F) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 permits sales for export at unrestricted prices.

#### AUTHORITY FOR THE STORAGE FACILITIES PROGRAM

This program includes storage bins and other storage facilities acquired or contracted for under the Delaware Charter, or section 4 (h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, loans for storage facilities under section 4 (h) and other provisions of that act, and guaranteed storage agreements under sections 34 and 41 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended by sections 417 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as well as under various provisions of the Corporation's charter.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 577, House bill 6499.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is not planned to debate the bill this afternoon. It is the general Government appropriation bill, involving appropriations for the Executive Office of the President, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other agencies. It is planned to proceed with the consideration of the bill shortly after the morning hour tomorrow.

#### SENATOR SMITH OF MAINE, DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, on June 18, 1955, our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], received an honorary degree of doctor of letters from the Drexel Institute of Technology at Philadelphia, and on that occasion she delivered a very interesting address. It is a very helpful address so far as America is concerned. In her address she made the statement: "The best thing our Government can give us is the opportunity for self-development."

I ask unanimous consent that the citation given to the Senator from Maine when she received the honorary degree of doctor of letters and her very able address on that occasion be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the citation and the address were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOCTOR OF LETTERS, HONORIS CAUSA MARGARET CHASE SMITH, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSWOMAN, ABLE JOURNALIST, AND HONORED PUBLIC SERVANT

Through her record in the Congress of the United States as a Representative and as a Senator from the State of Maine, she has become a distinguished public figure, the only woman to have served in both branches of our highest legislative body.

One-time teacher and newspaper and business executive, she was chosen to fill out an unexpired term in the House of Representatives in 1940. Returned to office repeatedly by unprecedented majorities, she was elected in 1954 to serve another senatorial term.

Her legislative services have stemmed from her diligence in committee work, now a potent force in National Government; and she has assumed responsibilities in this connection altogether worthy of the sturdiest among her senatorial colleagues. Her independent and courageous interpretation for many years of public issues and challenges through a syndicated newspaper column, earned for her recognition as an informed and effective commentator.

Appreciation of her manifold activities may be measured by the long list of honors conferred upon her. She has been repeatedly designated woman of the year and has been rated among the six best of the Senators by leading political scientists of the United States. In 1955, she was selected as 1 of the 4 most admired women in the world by the Gallup poll.

Successful businesswoman, skilled interpreter of vital issues, and conscientious public servant, her career is a brilliant example of the achievements of women in high affairs of state, and stands as an inspiration to all who would devote their talents to the welfare of our country.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR SMITH OF MAINE

President Creese, trustees and officers of Drexel, members of the faculty, distinguished guests, men and women of Drexel, and friends of Drexel, I have looked forward to coming to Drexel for some time now. I have because of the very great esteem that is held for your institution. And I always like to return to Philadelphia—the city of brotherly love.

In a way, Philadelphia seems like another home to me. For Philadelphia was the very first place I came and made my first speech after winning the Senatorial nomination for the first time. That was back at the 1948 Republican National Convention.

And my column that was carried by the Bulletin here for 5 years brought such a kindly response from Philadelphia readers that I came to think of them as I would next door neighbors. If I am ever tempted to return to the heavy chores of writing a column again it will be because of such inspirational experiences as I received from Philadelphia on daily publication of my views.

There are many other things about my experiences with Philadelphia that make me feel as though I am one of you. But there is none that makes me prouder than the honor that Drexel Institute of Technology grants me today.

Drexel Institute is truly an integral part of the traditions of your great metropolis that cradled the Declaration of Independence. That historic Declaration emphasized that our Creator had endowed in us the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Drexel has kept the faith of the Declaration in that the object of Drexel training has been to open for its students the way of happiness through usefulness.

In faithful adherence to its illustrious founder and to its many dedicated philanthropists, Drexel has always been sensitive and adaptable to social and economic change. In keeping that faith with the eminently successful men and women who have made this great institution, Drexel has thus met the needs of thousands of students.

Two basic ingredients in happiness are freedom and security. To those of you who graduate today to go forth to make your place in the sun, to stand on your own feet, Drexel has given you excellent tools with which to pursue and capture happiness.

It has cultivated your value of freedom. It has shown you the way to be free and remain free—and how to protect not only your freedom but the freedom of your fellow man and of those less fortunate than you.

It has trained you in the ways of achieving security—security for yourselves and your families, whether they be present or future. It has trained you in productivity of various kinds. It has shown you how you can use your talents to contribute to the security of your fellow men and the security of your country.

Freedom is everybody's responsibility. It's something so taken for granted in our American way of life that we are rarely aware of it. Freedoms only come to seem important to many of us when we have lost them. They are intangibles that elusively escape our normal five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.

We can't see freedoms, we can't hear freedoms, we can't smell freedoms, we can't eat freedoms, and we can't grab freedoms in our hands. Because we can't, we are always in danger of losing the intangible freedoms gradually and without realizing it—to put it another way, without sensing it.

In a world of increasing materialism, this danger of loss of freedom is all the greater. As we become more materialistic and place greater emphasis upon the tangible things of life—the things we can see, hear, smell, taste, and touch—the greater grows the conflict between security and freedom. Security has a great advantage in that it can be reduced to tangibles.

Security can be translated into physical terms, while freedom is measured more in terms of the mind and the spirit. Important parts of security are food and shelter. They are materialistic tangibles, necessities of life. You can see, smell, taste, and touch them. To use a graphic phrase, food is something you can sink your teeth in. Freedom isn't.

You and your Government control the freedom that is enjoyed in this country. The less you exercise and jealously guard that freedom the more you surrender the authority and responsibility for freedom to your Government—and the more the Government controls and regulates your daily life and your destiny, the more the Government becomes a dispenser of promised security and the less it remains a guardian of freedom.

Shirking of individual responsibility is outright surrender of individual authority. Freedom is bartered for security. That does not mean to say that freedom and security are incompatible. To the contrary, they can go hand in hand. But when they get out of balance the conflict starts.

Where should our Government stand on freedom and security? How have these concepts been developed? From where do they spring? What type of social system has maintained the best balance of freedom and security? Answers are indicated in past history.

The first formally recorded guide of freedom was relayed to the world by Moses when he brought the Ten Commandments down from Mount Sinai. Their common basis was the ordained freedom of everyone from arbitrary







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 22, 1955  
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84th-1st - No. 104

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Buildings.....1	Lands.....37	Roads.....6,24
Contracts.....14,38	Legislative program..12,22	Salt-water research.....3
Custom simplification.8,32	Loans, farm.....31	Selective service.....11
Dairy industry.....26	Management improvement..13	Sugar.....16
Disaster relief.....1	Monopolies.....36	Supply.....1
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Extension work.....5	Per diem.....13	Vehicles.....13
Farm prices.....25	Personnel.....1,13,17,21	Water, compact.....18
Farm production.....30	Poultry.....27	pollution.....10
Flammable fabrics.....9	Price support.....28	Wildlife.....35

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on salt-water research bill. Ready for President. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate passed general Government matters appropriation bill. Senate debated forest mining bill. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered favorably reported Federal-State reclamation projects bill.

## HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (H. Rept. 871) (pp. 7563-5). The conferees agreed to \$233,000,000 for the civil service retirement and disability fund, \$3,500,000 for the President's disaster relief fund, \$97,595,500 for Public Building Service, \$3,005,000 for Federal Supply Service, and \$16,000,000 for the National Science Foundation.
2. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6042 (p. 7592). Senate conferees were appointed June 20.
3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (pp. 7575-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 7575). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed with amendments H. R. 4663, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. (pp. 7576-90).

5. EXTENSION WORK. Rep. Avery commended the 4-H Clubs on their 25th anniversary (pp. 7565-6).
6. ROADS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 5923, to authorize appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 7590). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. INVESTIGATIONS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 266, to authorize the Committee to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction (H. Rept. 873) (p. 7596).
8. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (p. 7596).
9. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 5222, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act scarves made of plain surface fabrics (p. D589).
10. WATER POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 928, to amend the Water Pollution Control Act in order to provide for the control of air pollution (p. D589).
11. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (p. D591).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and the customs simplification bill will be considered today (p. D588).

#### SENATE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1956. Agreed to committee amendments as follows: Increasing from \$1,350 to \$1,375 the maximum amount which may be spent for a passenger vehicle, with an additional provision authorizing \$1,875 for a station wagon, and providing that delivery charges and the cost of certain special equipment may be added to these amounts; making the President's management improvement fund available to pay individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; and authorizing a GS-18 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7508-9).
14. CONTRACTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4904, providing for an extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1941 (pp. 7514-21).  
The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 1644, prescribing policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (S. Rept. 617) (p. 7493).
15. FORESTS. S. 1713, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands, was made the unfinished business (p. 7522).
16. SUGAR. Sen. Barrett discussed the proposed sugar quotas and urged consideration of the domestic producer. The Secretary of Agriculture was commended for his actions in support of the domestic producer. (pp. 7522-37.)



to produce vaccine. Mrs. Hobby said she had "no apologies" to make for having licensed use of the vaccine on Dr. Scheele's recommendation.

She said lengthy field tests that preceded the frequently stalled program aimed at the vaccine's safety. She added that if there was "any negligence" in the Public Health Service it will not be known until the question about the Cutter vaccine is answered. (This product was withdrawn on United States order after vaccinated children developed polio.)

Asked whether anyone in the Public Health Service to her knowledge had been negligent in handling the program, Mrs. Hobby said, "I am not qualified to answer that question."

Although the health service is part of Mrs. Hobby's Department, she said that even had she wanted to, she could not "have ordered changes in the way Dr. Scheele's service handled the program."

The law "runs" to the Surgeon General and places the responsibility of the program on his Department, she explained.

A spokesman for Dr. Scheele told International News Service that the Surgeon General would have no comment to make on Mrs. Hobby's remarks.

Mrs. Hobby said after the program:

"My remarks with respect to the legal responsibilities of the Secretary and Public Health Service, should not be interpreted in any way as criticism of the Surgeon General, or the Public Health Service."

She added: "Everyone should know I have been backing them to the limit for the past 7 weeks. They are serving the public with all the scientific knowledge at their command."

Mrs. Hobby, who was asked why she had said "no one could have foreseen the great demand for the vaccine," replied:

"That's a good question. Why couldn't they anticipate the demand? The answer came back that there was never before any such demand. There was never in the history of the United States such a demand for a vaccine or antitoxin."

Touching on other areas of the Salk program controversy, Mrs. Hobby defended her charge that a Democratic plan to give free vaccine to all children would amount to "socialized medicine by the back door."

[From the New York Herald Tribune of June 20, 1955]

#### POLIO: THE CANADIAN LESSON

Canada's experience with the administration of the Salk vaccine has been so different from that of the United States that a comparison between the two methods of handling is inevitable. So far 800,000 Canadian children—the entire first and second grade school population—have been inoculated, and by the end of next year the total will have reached 3 million. Administration of the vaccine has been under the control of the Canadian Ministry of Health and Welfare, and all children have received the serum free. There has been no political dispute and no public controversy.

It may be argued, of course, that Canada, with a total population of only 15 million as against the 165 million of the United States, had a simpler and less demanding task. Yet the Canadian planning and direction were so thorough and effective that a decided impression is left that they might have achieved similar results in the United States. With little of the publicity and none of the improvisation of the American program, the Canadians went about their task in a scientific and detached manner, their paramount concern being to administer the vaccine to all who needed it as swiftly and as safely as possible.

Understandably, Canadian authorities are reluctant to become involved in the vaccine

furor in the United States. But the fact remains that both in safety and distribution—the two key problems involved in the Salk vaccine—the Canadians have achieved remarkable success by dint of foresight and planning. There is still time for the lesson to be applied in the United States.

#### WITHHOLDING OF NEWS BY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, many Members of the Senate have been disturbed over the tendency in executive departments to withhold news to which the people are entitled. The junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] has indicated to us how the Defense Department, for example, has minimized any information of an adverse or unfavorable nature.

The American people are not children. They are mature and capable. They can analyze the facts for themselves. They do not need to be spoonfed. In this connection I believe the Senate should read an illuminating column from the Oregon Daily Statesman of Salem, Oreg., for June 15, 1955, by one of my State's illustrious residents, ex-Governor Charles A. Sprague.

One phrase in particular by Governor Sprague deserves attention. He writes:

One of the congenital diseases of public officials is the assumption of anointment. They quickly develop the conception which attends power, namely, that "the king can do no wrong."

I fear Governor Sprague is right. The Congress might police and patrol the executive departments of Government, no matter which party is in office, to see to it that the American public is given the full truth about matters which should be public property. Government is a trust in our country, it is not a divine right of kings.

I ask unanimous consent that the column by Charles A. Sprague from the Oregon Daily Statesman be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IT SEEMS TO ME

(By Charles A. Sprague)

Joseph and Stewart Alsop, whose Washington correspondence appears regularly in the Statesman, are competent and reliable reporters. They have shown remarkable ability not only in getting at the facts in the Washington political squirrel cage but also in getting at facts of greatest significance. They have also a high sense of public responsibility in their role of reporters of events and trends in national and international affairs. Hence their recent articles criticising Government censorship merit very respectful consideration.

Government officials have come in for rather severe criticism because of the surprising demonstration of Russian jet bombers on May Day in Moscow. They are accused either of ignorance of what the Russians were up to, or of underrating their capabilities in the field of mechanics, or of trying to cover up facts from the American people. Washington reporters have laid down quite a barrage on the administration over this affair.

What the Alsops have done in their column of Tuesday was to go farther and accuse Government officials not just of con-

cealing facts from reporters but of harassing them, sacking FBI agents on them, and trying to cripple reporters in their legitimate work. The Alsops say they have been the subject of 5 or 6 security investigations, which seems to be motivated more for annoyance than from any prospect of uncovering subversive attitudes or connections.

One of the congenital diseases of public officials is the assumption of anointment. They quickly develop the conception which attends power, namely, that the king can do no wrong. It may be only a papa knows best attitude with respect to withholding news for the public. Or it may be the self-delusion which befalls nearly every executive, namely, to look on the work of his hands and declare it good. At any event it is quite common for an undeclared war to prevail between officials and reporters. That may be a good thing. At least it prevents reporters from being mere distributors of bureau press sheets and forces them to dig to get the news.

Without doubt officials have many occasions to get sore at reporters. The latter often get their facts twisted, or put twisted interpretations on such facts as they have. Reporters themselves are by no means free from bias, and none can get away with any claim to sainthood. But the public must depend on the diligence and integrity of reporters for news of the public business. Fortunately there are enough dependable reporters to give the people quite an accurate report of the kaleidoscope of events in Washington.

The administration errs if it thinks it can suppress damaging facts for very long, and the officials who try to penalize honest reporters are laying sin at their own door, which sooner or later may be exposed. The present issue over Russia's aviation development brings to mind the spirited attack of the Alsops on the military retrenchment policy of Louis Johnson, who succeeded James Forrestal as Secretary of Defense. That reporting wasn't relished in high circles; but its truth was painfully proven when the Korean war broke out and our military deficiencies came to light. Bureaucrats are bureaucrats and it doesn't make much difference which party label they wear.

A great deal of this peacetime censorship or suppression of news springs from the security complex. Out of fear that an enemy might learn something officials cover up facts which their own people ought to know—as the AEC did on facts from the 1953 H-bomb tests. This makes it all the more important for men and women who cover the news rounds in Washington to be diligent and courageous.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, in Sunday's Philadelphia Inquirer there appeared a United Press story that 89-year-old Jean Sibelius had received Eugene Ormandy and the entire Philadelphia Orchestra at his home, thanking them, and thus the American people, for appreciation of his music.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, under the superb leadership of Mr. Ormandy, has been making an outstanding tour of Europe and has received great acclaim. This trip to Europe will strengthen friendship and understanding among freedom-loving people in every land. It will do much to advance the cause of peace.

Mr. President, every American should be proud of the Philadelphia Orchestra as one of the great cultural assets of the



United States. It is recognized as one of the finest symphonic organizations in the world.

To be received by the distinguished Finnish composer is an honor of the highest degree. His music speaks a universal language. It voices the hopes and aspirations of all mankind for freedom under God. It breathes the spirit of a courageous people who have given the world an example of struggle and sacrifice in their devotion to liberty and human dignity.

Mr. President, I welcome this opportunity to congratulate the Philadelphia Orchestra and to thank its members for their splendid service to our country and the world as American ambassadors of good will.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the article to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SIBELIUS OPENS HOME TO PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA

JARVENPAA, FINLAND, June 18.—Eighty-nine-year-old Jean Sibelius dramatically broke his long isolation today and invited Eugene Ormandy and the entire Philadelphia Orchestra into his home as a thank-you salute to the American people for appreciating his music.

The great Finnish composer defied doctor's orders to stay in his warm study because of an ear infection.

#### WEARS LOOK OF MAJESTY

Wrapped in a gray woolen topcoat and an old-fashioned velvet hat, the man whose face was forgotten decades ago came out on his white-painted veranda to be among the American musicians whose Helsinki concert last night pleased him.

Tall and thin but still managing a look of majesty, the aged artist supported himself on a stick and peered warmly at Ormandy and the Philadelphia musicians. Many of them stood outside in a chill drizzle. All cheered, and the old man said, "I am very happy to see you. You are all great artists."

It was a rare honor that Sibelius paid the musicians. It was the first time in 20 years that he had received such an assemblage in his home.

#### LIVES IN ISOLATION

He has lived a retired and isolated life for years. He has insisted on privacy. Only members of his family and the most intimate of friends have been able to pierce the curtain the old man threw around himself in his last years.

Many internationally renowned orchestras and choirs such as the Wiener Saengerknaben have in the past years found the door of the six-room wooden house closed to them.

#### POSES FOR PICTURES

For 25 years Sibelius has stubbornly refused to admit photographers. Yet today he posed smilingly for 10 minutes while camera-carrying members of the Philadelphia Orchestra snapped scores of photographs of him.

The visit to Sibelius' Villa Ainola—named after his wife Aino—was arranged in a matter of hours this afternoon. Only a couple of newsmen and professional cameramen were present to capture what might well be Sibelius' last public appearance.

#### TOKEN OF GRATITUDE

"We had little hope we would get this wonderful opportunity," Ormandy said. "Sibelius never receives anybody, as you know."

But he let us come as a special token of

gratitude to the American people, who love his music."

Sibelius disregarded his doctor, who warned him this morning that his ear infection might get worse if he left his warm study.

#### WILL BE 90 DECEMBER 8

The composer, who will be 90 next December 8, told the orchestra members that he had listened over the radio to their performance of his music in Helsinki's Fair Hall last night.

He told the musicians he was "highly satisfied with your presentation of my music."

"It was grand, it was perfection," he said.

Ormandy, introducing his orchestra to the master, told Sibelius:

"There are many members of this orchestra who once played your music for the first time in the United States, who actually introduced you to American audiences."

#### FACE LIGHTS UP

Sibelius' pale face lighted up.

He waived his thin hand again and repeated, "I am so glad to see you."

All the members of the orchestra went to the modest villa in this town 20 miles outside Helsinki.

Sibelius explained through Ormandy that he "regretted very much that my house is too small to have room for you all."

#### INVITED INTO GARDEN

But he invited the musicians to have a look at his garden of silver birch trees and the first blossoming flowers of the Finnish summer. Few of the musicians wandered far from the veranda where the old man held court, however.

Sibelius regretted that he was suffering from the infection and had some trouble hearing.

But the Swedish-speaking composer nodded smilingly when one of the musicians shouted "Tack, tack sa mycket," a Swedish phrase for "Thank you very much."

#### CAPT. MOSES M. RUDY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

And the Senate agree to the same.

HARLEY M. KILGORE,

JOHN L. McCLELLAN,

ALEXANDER WILEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

THOMAS J. LANE,

E. L. FORRESTER,

CHAUNCEY W. REED,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

I have a brief explanation of the bill.

It is a new appropriation bill, under the title of "General Government Matters," covering agencies formerly provided for in the independent offices bill. Funds are included for the various parts of the Executive Office of the President, and for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and Subversive Activities Control Board.

The Senate amendments add a new appropriation item on special projects for the White House Office, add requested language for the Rockefeller Committee and for expenses of management improvement, restore \$4,200,000 for the payment of Korean claims and \$100,000 for administrative expenses, and cut \$1,400 from the Subversive Activities Control Board.

General provisions, formerly carried in supplemental bills, are provided in the bill for all Government agencies. The Senate amendment increases the maximum payment for passenger motor vehicles from \$1,350 to \$1,375, specifies \$1,875 for station wagons, and allows for certain charges over the maximum payment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—The White House Office", on page 2, line 19, to strike out "\$2,055,500" and insert "\$1,882,500".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 19, to insert:

#### SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 percent of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", The White House Office, for administrative services.



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization", on page 5, line 13, after the figures "\$60,000", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place one position in grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by said act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President", on page 6, after line 10, to insert:

#### EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Foreign Claims Settlement Commission — Payment of Korean Claims", on page 8, line 7, after the numerals "1954", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$12,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative Expenses," on page 9, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$10,000"; at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$550,000"; in the same line after the word "which", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$350,000", and in line 18, after the word "and", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Subversive Activities Control Board," on page 10, line 3, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$298,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—General Provisions—Departments, Agencies, and Corporations," on page 10, line 9, after "(5 U. S. C. 78)", to strike out "for the purchase of any station wagon or other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,350" and insert "for the purchase of any station wagon is hereby fixed at \$1,875, and for the purchase of any other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances) is hereby fixed at \$1,375: *Provided*, That in addition to said maximum amount the contractor is authorized to charge the amount of the manufacturer's regular established charge to the public for transportation and delivery of such vehicle: *Provided further*, That the amount of any charge by the contractor to the Government for any special feature or equipment on said vehicle that is not required for the convenience and comfort of the operator or passengers but is necessary to permit the operator or passengers to carry out their official duties need not be included in said maximum amount."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to state for the RECORD that the only increase carried in the Senate version of the bill, as compared with the amounts voted by the House of Representatives, involves the so-called War Claims Commission. The Senate Appropriations Committee voted to increase the amount from the Commission, on the testimony of the War Claims Commission that it could clear up, this year, many of the Korean war claims which have reached the Commission level, and which the Commission already has passed upon, so that all it needs is the funds with which to clear them up. It is an obligated fund, anyway. So based upon that testimony, we added to the amount provided by the House.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Have all the committee amendments been agreed to?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. They have been agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wished a quorum call before the Senator's explanation of the amendments which have been submitted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Those are all the amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Have all the committee amendment been disposed of?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The committee amendments are the only amendments. If there are no further amendments to be offered, I suggest that the amendments be ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6499) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### LACK OF DIRECT AIR TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO CITY

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, for almost 11 years, New Orleans and the great heartland of our United States have waited patiently for direct air service between the Crescent City, which we Louisianians proudly refer to as the Hub City of the Americas, and Mexico City.

Nine years ago last month, President Truman approved a certificate for an American air carrier to engage in air transportation between New Orleans and Mexico City. The President's approval came 1 year and 8 months after the opening of the cases which included this route, the so-called Latin American cases.

Yet today I am forced to report to the Senate that it is still impossible for a traveler—whether he be a businessman or a tourist—to fly directly from New Orleans to Mexico City. Despite the fact that New Orleans is the center of our great Latin American trade, notwithstanding the fact that New Orleans and the growing Mississippi Valley are so important in our economic relationship with our neighbor to the south of us, New Orleans remains the only large city along the southern border of our Nation which is without direct air service to Mexico City.

I do not intend to go into the question of whether or not the subsequent cancellation of the original certificate of convenience and necessity, issued some 9 years ago, was valid. That is water over the dam. However, I raise my voice in protest against what is patently an unfair situation with respect to New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham, and other great southern cities which are presently denied direct, through air service to Mexico City. I feel, Mr. President, that it is time our Government got down to brass tacks in dealing with this situation, and that we laid our cards on the table.

It is my considered judgment that the only major obstacle in the way of initiating air service between New Orleans and Mexico City is the unreasonable and arbitrary attitude of the Government of Mexico. It pains me to say this about our good neighbor to the South, but I believe the facts will bear me out.

Air transportation between the United States and Mexico presents an extraordinary and sorry picture. Mexico refuses to permit any United States flag carrier to fly nonstop from any major United States city to Mexico City. Instead, this important and lucrative traffic is handled by foreign airlines.

Why is this? Because Mexico insists upon and has a monopoly on certain important United States-Mexico City nonstop runs. Further, it has permitted at least one other foreign airline flying nonstop from the United States to land in Mexico City, while denying similar rights to United States carriers.

The fact is that for more than 9 years the United States has been endeavoring to work out, on a reciprocal basis, a just and equitable bilateral air route agreement with Mexico. During this period there have been four formal intergovernmental negotiations and almost continuous conferences. All these efforts have failed.

They have failed, Mr. President, for a variety of reasons; but the most important of these boils down to the fact that the Mexican Government is not willing to meet our Government half way, or even a quarter of the way, in establishing an equitable pattern of air transportation between our two countries. Let me re-



iterate that since 1946, when the Civil Aeronautics Board certificated 5 United States carriers over 7 routes into Mexico, the United States has, through almost continuous negotiations, sought to negotiate a bilateral air route agreement with the Mexican Government. I am informed that as of today, the parties are further apart than ever, among the reasons for failure of these negotiations, four stand out.

First, the United States has refused to agree to a limitation of capacity or a division of traffic on the routes in question. Mexico has insisted upon a monopoly for CMA—Compania Mexicana Aviacion, the Mexican Government's airline—for the Los Angeles-Mexico City run.

Second, Mexico desires a monopoly on the San Antonio-Mexico City and New Orleans-Mexico City run. This, in effect, would mean that passengers from northern points would not be permitted to fly an American-flag carrier into Mexico City, and other Mexican points, but would be forced to change flights and board a Mexican carrier.

Third, I am informed that CMA has so far apparently so completely dominated the actions of the Mexican Government, with respect to the series of bilateral negotiations concerning air routes, that the Mexican Government will not agree to anything which is not agreed to by CMA.

Fourth, it is my information that the United States has not properly insisted upon general reciprocity, at least with respect to long hauls. This, in effect, covers Los Angeles-Mexico City, New Orleans-Mexico City, New York-Mexico City, and Chicago-Mexico City.

Mexico has based its insistence upon these special privileges on various grounds. Principally it has asserted that the Mexican lines cannot successfully compete with United States carriers on these routes. This is belied by the experience of the carriers of other countries with whom the United States has entered into bilateral air-route agreements.

One example will illustrate the problem with which the United States is faced. Prior to 1947 Compania Mexicana Aviacion—CMA—was limited by its CAB permit to three flights per week from Los Angeles to Mexico City. In 1947, while negotiations for an overall bilateral agreement were pending, Mexico urged the United States to lift the three-flight limitation, with the assurance that Mexico would shortly execute a bilateral route agreement with the United States, giving the United States, among other things, reciprocal rights with respect to the Los Angeles-Mexico City air route.

The United States accepted this assurance and granted CMA unlimited flight service from Los Angeles. Mexico, however, refused, and has refused to this day, to enter into a bilateral route agreement with us or to grant reciprocal rights on a nonstop basis from Los Angeles to Mexico City. The result is that today CMA is flying from 14 to 20 round-trip flights a week, at 90 percent

or more capacity, between Los Angeles and Mexico City.

During this period the only United States carrier serving Mexico City from the west coast was required to stop at El Paso. In 1951, after CMA placed DC-6 equipment in service, traffic of the United States carrier into Mexico City via El Paso dropped to practically nothing, with the result that the United States carrier was obliged to suspend its El Paso-Mexico City operations.

Similar examples involving the east coast and the New Orleans area could be cited.

From the beginning, with respect to both domestic and foreign air travel, the United States has refused to sanction either limitations on capacity or agreements for division of traffic. Instead, it has properly insisted on reasonable competition and reciprocal rights so far as these air routes are concerned.

During the last 10 years the United States has successfully negotiated, on the basis stated, some 45 bilateral air-route agreements with various countries, including most of our Central and South American neighbors. For the reasons stated, Mexico represents our outstanding failure.

Let me emphasize, also, Mr. President, that while these negotiations have dragged on and on, foreign airlines are obtaining lucrative portions of the Latin American air traffic. It is estimated that CMA carriers from 20 to 25 percent of all air traffic between the United States and Mexico. Air France obtained in 1946 a CAB certificate to fly nonstop from New York to Mexico City. This certificate was based upon an overall United States-France bilateral agreement. Air France also received a Mexican certificate for that same flight into Mexico City in 1953. Since that time, Air France has been flying nonstop from New York to Mexico City, with a very adverse effect upon the American flag carriers who fly from New York to Mexico City, with a compulsory stop at Dallas.

Recently, Lufthansa, the West German government airline, has received United States approval to fly several Latin American routes, further reducing the volume of traffic which is still available to United States flag carriers.

It is a puzzle to me that, excluding one flight from Dallas to Mexico City, no United States flag carrier is permitted to fly nonstop from any major United States city to Mexico City. Instead, two foreign carriers have a monopoly on this important traffic—CMA and Air France.

How long must our American cities and our American citizens wait before they are permitted to fly American flag carriers into Mexico? Already, New Orleans has waited 11 years, and the end of the waiting is not in sight. Must we continue to see this expanding air traffic flow to foreign carriers, because the flights of American airlines are blocked by the unreasonable attitude of the Mexican Government.

Mr. President, air commerce is an integral part of our foreign commerce. Our Nation is growing. The Latin

American lands are being developed. Yet it is impossible for an American businessman to board an American carrier and fly direct to Mexico City. The growth of the great port of New Orleans, the gateway to the Mississippi Valley, is being hampered by the unreasonable attitude displayed by the government of Mexico with respect to air routes into that country. Meanwhile, the citizens of that city and of the Mississippi Valley must wait. We are told that negotiations are in progress. These negotiations have occupied nearly a decade. It is time they bore some fruit. We cannot forever await a change of heart in our Mexican neighbors. We cannot afford to sit by too long and see foreign air carriers gobble up the most attractive air routes, the biggest part of the traffic, and gain a stranglehold on air commerce between the United States and Mexico.

The time has come for some down-to-earth bargaining between the government of Mexico and the Government of the United States. Let us stop playing ring around the rosy with this important matter. We need these routes; we deserve these routes; and, Mr. President, it is high time we had them.

#### PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 509, Senate bill 1894.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1894) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Finance Corporation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with amendments, on page 2, line 8, after the word "governor", to strike out "executive"; in line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "alternate" and insert "alternates"; and in line 12, after the numeral "4", to strike out "The provisions of section 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 286b), with respect to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development shall apply with respect to the Corporation." and insert "The provisions of section 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 286b), shall apply with respect to the Corporation to the same extent as with respect to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development." so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.—*

#### SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "International Finance Corporation Act."

#### ACCEPTANCE OF MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 2. The President is hereby authorized to accept membership for the United States



84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6499

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive  
5       Office of the President and sundry general Government  
6       agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

## TITLE I

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; (1)\$2,055,500 \$1,882,500.

## (2)SPECIAL PROJECTS

*For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Gov-*

ernment service as he may specify, \$1,250,000: Provided,  
That not to exceed 10 percent of this appropriation may  
be used to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and  
expenses", The White House Office, for administrative  
services.

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
tive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended  
as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
sions of this or any other Act, \$366,200.

#### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
(not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceed-  
ing \$900); not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel;  
and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-  
tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at  
rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;  
\$3,349,000.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers



1 and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ; not exceeding  
2 \$15,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not  
3 exceeding \$300) ; \$325,000.

4 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
6 National Security Council, including services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,  
8 at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;  
9 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated  
10 services; purchase of one station wagon for replacement only;  
11 and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work  
12 related to the activity of the Council; \$240,000.

13 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
15 Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and  
16 periodicals (not exceeding \$500) ; hire of passenger motor  
17 vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-  
18 tration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance  
19 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
20 tion; \$2,125,000, of which \$161,000 shall be available for the  
21 Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*,  
22 That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this  
23 appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as  
24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
25 U. S. C. 55a) , may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000 (3): *Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place one position in grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by said Act.*

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT  
EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,  
NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he

1 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies  
2 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may  
3 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,-  
4 000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall  
5 be available for allocation to finance a function or project  
6 for which function or project a budget estimate of appropri-  
7 ation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-  
8 fourth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consid-  
9 eration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives  
10 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

11       **(4)EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT**

12       *Funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be*  
13 *available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act*  
14 *of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for indi-*  
15 *viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem.*

16       **AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION**

17       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
18 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
19 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest  
20 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
21 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside  
22 of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
23 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$61,000  
24 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
25 in foreign countries; and insurance of official motor ve-



1 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such  
2 countries; \$920,000: *Provided*, That where station allow-  
3 ance has been authorized by the Department of the Army  
4 for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign  
5 stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers  
6 of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while  
7 serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation  
8 is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance:  
9 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the  
10 Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as mem-  
11 bers or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed  
12 for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Com-  
13 mission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall  
14 reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed  
15 Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned  
16 to it.

17 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
18 necessary for the permanent design and construction of  
19 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
20 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
21 138b), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App.  
22 1819), including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for  
23 replacement only, and not to exceed \$32,500 for expenses  
24 of travel, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
25 *Provided*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Gov-

ernment agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary,  
pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

#### PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

For payment of Korean claims, as authorized by the  
War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 615,  
approved August 21, 1954, ~~(5)\$8,000,000~~ \$12,200,000.

#### PAYMENT OF WORLD WAR II CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War  
Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in  
the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created  
by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be  
necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury  
for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2),  
5 (a) through (d), 6 (a) through (d), 7, 15, 16, and 17  
of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated  
in certifications by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commis-  
sion and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized  
representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any  
vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That  
this appropriation shall not be available for administrative  
expenses: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized  
by law no claims shall be allowed or paid under the pro-  
visions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds  
other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the

1 provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy  
 2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section  
 3 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

#### 4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
 6 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as  
 7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
 9 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
 10 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed  
 11 ~~(6)\$2,500~~ \$10,000 for expenses of travel; and advances or  
 12 reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their  
 13 facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the  
 14 Commission; ~~(7)\$450,000~~ \$550,000, of which ~~(8)\$300,000~~  
 15 \$350,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund  
 16 created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948  
 17 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be  
 18 available for obligation after June 30, 1956, and ~~(9)\$150,000~~  
 19 \$200,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for the  
 20 current fiscal year for "Payment of Korean Claims".

#### 21 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 23 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
 24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5



1 U. S. C. 55a) , not to exceed \$12,500 for expenses of travel,  
 2 and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers  
 3 and periodicals, ~~(10)\$300,000~~ \$298,600.

## 4 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 5 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

6 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the  
 7 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,  
 8 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
 9 ' (5 U. S. C. 78) , ~~(11)~~for the purchase of any station wagon  
 10 or other passenger motor vehicle ~~(exclusive of buses and am-~~  
 11 ~~bulances)~~, is hereby fixed at ~~\$1,350~~ for the purchase of any  
 12 station wagon is hereby fixed at \$1,875, and for the purchase  
 13 of any other passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and  
 14 ambulances) is hereby fixed at \$1,375: Provided, That in  
 15 addition to said maximum amount the contractor is authorized  
 16 to charge the amount of the manufacturer's regular estab-  
 17 lished charge to the public for transportation and delivery of  
 18 such vehicle: Provided further, That the amount of any  
 19 charge by the contractor to the Government for any special  
 20 feature or equipment on said vehicle that is not required for  
 21 the convenience and comfort of the operator or passengers but  
 22 is necessary to permit the operator or passengers to carry  
 23 out their official duties need not be included in said maximum  
 24 amount.

25 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the

1 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained  
2 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-  
3 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the  
4 United States (including any agency the majority of the  
5 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United  
6 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States  
7 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)  
8 is a person in the service of the United States on the date  
9 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,  
10 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of  
11 the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who  
12 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien  
13 from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United  
14 States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the pur-  
15 pose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person  
16 shall be considered prime facie evidence that the require-  
17 ments of this section with respect to his status have been  
18 complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making  
19 a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-  
20 viction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned  
21 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
22 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
23 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*  
24 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or  
25 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be

1 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-  
2 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-  
3 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United  
4 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary em-  
5 ployment of translators, or to temporary employment in the  
6 field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of  
7 emergencies.

8 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments  
9 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,  
10 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the  
11 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living  
12 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,  
13 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-  
14 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed  
15 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
16 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-  
17 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees  
18 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-  
19 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made  
20 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of  
21 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

22 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current  
23 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid  
24 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or



1 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to  
2 approve the nomination of said person.

3 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in  
4 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used  
5 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future  
6 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such  
7 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-  
8 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts  
9 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of  
10 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or  
11 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

12 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other  
13 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of  
14 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government  
15 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),  
16 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds  
17 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;  
18 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August  
19 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects specified under  
20 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the  
21 expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the  
22 Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in  
23 the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses  
24 are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the

1 limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspond-  
2 ingly reduced.

3 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any  
4 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the  
5 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the pur-  
6 chase or construction of any office building, without specific  
7 authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any  
8 department or agency of the United States Government or  
9 by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

10 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions  
11 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,  
12 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,  
13 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,  
14 That said circular may be amended or changed during such  
15 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the  
16 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House  
17 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of  
18 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later  
19 than January 31, 1956, of the operations of this order  
20 upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the  
21 Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
22 provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be  
23 required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless  
24 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-

1 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United  
2 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

3 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July  
4 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-  
5 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used  
6 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations  
7 are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying  
8 out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits)  
9 and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against  
10 such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement  
11 therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropria-  
12 tions of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits  
13 received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of per-  
14 sonal property may be used in whole or part payment for  
15 acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner  
16 authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury:  
17 *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act  
18 of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to  
19 prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing  
20 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods  
21 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,  
22 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of  
23 one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act  
24 under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of



1 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2) ), and  
2 the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or execu-  
3 tive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appro-  
4 priations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

5 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
6 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
7 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
8 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike  
9 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
10 member of an organization of Government employees  
11 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of  
12 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an or-  
13 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
14 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
15 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
16 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not  
17 contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
18 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
19 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
20 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
21 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
22 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
23 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
24 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
25 against the Government of the United States or who is a

1 member of an organization of Government employees that  
2 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
3 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
4 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
5 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
6 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
7 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
8 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
9 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
10 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
11 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
12 provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-  
14 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments June 21 (legisla-  
tive day, June 20), 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*

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# AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 23, 1955  
For actions of June 22, 1955  
84th-1st - No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase travel allowances. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House committees ordered reported foreign aid bill and bill to transfer certain real property in Virgin Islands to USDA. House agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Conferees agreed to file conference report on Federal pay bill.

## SENATE

1. TRAVEL EXPENSES. Passed with amendments H. R. 6295, to provide an increased maximum per diem and mileage allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7613-4). The Senate amendments would lower the per diem allowance from \$13 to \$12 per day and increase the motor-cycle mileage allowance from 4 cents to 6 cents and the automobile allowance from 7 cents to 10 cents.
2. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 2188, providing that the Federal government shall pay a portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation, was discharged from the Public Works Committee and re-referred to the Agriculture Committee (p. 7610).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems on international financial activities of the United States (H. Doc. 194) (p. 7599).
4. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various letters and resolutions favoring construction of the John Day Dam project and the Hells Canyon Dam project (pp. 7602-3).



Sen. Morse inserted a speech made by Sen. Neuberger favoring public power projects and criticizing the Administration for its alleged laxness in this respect (p. 7614).

Sen. Morse inserted an Idaho Farm Journal editorial supporting the construction of the Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 7616-7).

Sen. Neuberger discussed his opposition to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission task force reports on public power policies and inserted several newspaper articles in a similar vein (pp. 7617-9).

5. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 623) (p. 7603).
6. FOREST MINING. The minority report (Pt. 2 of S. Rept. 554) on S. 1713, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands, was submitted; and an early consideration of the bill is scheduled (pp. 7603, 7655).
7. SUGAR. The address by Sen. Barrett on the problems of the American sugar producer was ordered printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. 56) (p. 7610).
8. PERSONNEL. Sen. Lehman inserted the full statement of Mr. Perlman before the subcommittee on Government employees' security programs (pp. 7648-55).
9. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered favorably reported S. 756, relating to U. S. aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects (p. D595).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson suggested that the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 be considered on June 23; and further suggested that, since the Senate itself is current with the calendars, they might recess for a day or two to permit more committee activity (p. 7655).

#### HOUSE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7659-60). Concurred in Senate amendment, with an amendment, to prohibit any agency in the executive branch from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (p. 7659).
12. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (H. Rept. 900) (pp. 7657-8). The conferees restored the House limitations on prices which may be paid for passenger vehicles, except that they eliminated station wagons from the provision. The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The conferees direct, however, that station wagons are not to be purchased in excess of the number presented in the budget and justified before the Appropriations Committee." The conferees rejected the Senate amendment making the President's management improvement fund available to pay individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem. The provision for a GS-18, under the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, was reported in disagreement.
13. LABOR, HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5046 (p. 7657). Senate conferees were appointed June 6.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1956

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JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. ANDREWS, from the committee of conference, submitted the  
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6499]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3 and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$325,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,350*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2.

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
LISTER HILL,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,  
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,  
By E. W. C.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### TITLE I

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

##### THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,882,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,055,500 as proposed by the House.

##### SPECIAL PROJECTS

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Amendment No. 3: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Amendment No. 4: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$12,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 6: Authorizes \$5,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes \$500,000 for Administrative Expenses instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Authorize transfers of \$325,000 from the "War claims fund" and \$175,000 from "Payment of Korean

claims", instead of \$300,000 and \$150,000, respectively, as proposed by the House and \$350,000 and \$200,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$298,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Amendment No. 11: Restores House language relating to limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles, amended to exempt station wagons from the dollar limitation. The conferees direct, however, that station wagons are not to be purchased in excess of the number presented in the budget and justified before the Appropriations Committees.

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

○



# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, inspire us now with a more vivid sense of Thyself, in whom alone we may find strength for today and hope for tomorrow.

Grant that we may also have a conscience that is more sensitive and alert to the fact of human solidarity and the reality that mankind is one in origin and destiny.

Make us eager to minister to all the members of the human family in their struggles and longings for the blessings of health and happiness.

May it be the goal of all our aspirations to hasten the coming of that glorious day when there shall be peace on earth and good will among men.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 8, 1955:

H. R. 625. An act to provide for the adjustment of tolls to be charged by the Wayland Special Road District No. 1 of Clark County, Mo., in the maintenance and operation of a toll bridge across the Des Moines River at or near St. Francisville, Mo.;

H. R. 3879. An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.;

H. R. 4646. An act to amend section 4421 of the Revised Statutes in order to remove the requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of inspection, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4817. An act relating to the payment of money orders;

H. R. 5223. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5224. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel, and preserve their rights, privileges, and benefits.

On June 15, 1955:

H. R. 3825. An act to make retrocession to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in the vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass.;

H. R. 4294. An act to amend section 640 of title 14, United States Code, concerning the interchange of supplies between the Armed Forces; and

H. R. 4725. An act to repeal sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

On June 16, 1955:

H. R. 5085. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5100. An act to amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify the entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care;

H. R. 5106. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing; and

H. R. 5177. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S. C., a portion of the Veterans' Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S. C.

On June 21, 1955:

H. R. 1. An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 891. An act for the relief of Alberto Cortez Cortez;

H. R. 970. An act for the relief of Kyung Ho Park (Syung Sil Park) and his wife, Mrs. Young Sil Lee;

H. R. 1002. An act for the relief of L. S. Goedeke;

H. R. 1401. An act for the relief of Ewing Choat;

H. R. 1487. An act for the relief of Rosa Maria Phillips;

H. R. 1656. An act for the relief of Chen Chih-Keui;

H. R. 1974. An act for the relief of Shirley W. Rothra;

H. R. 2236. An act for the relief of Mary Rose and Mrs. Alice Rose Spittler;

H. R. 3020. An act for the relief of Buonaventura Giannone;

H. R. 4659. An act to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department," approved October 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U. S. C. 876c);

H. R. 5089. An act to extend the time for filing application by certain disabled veterans for payment on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5398. An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5695. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper; and

H. R. 5907. An act for the relief of Albert Woolson.

On June 22, 1955:

H. R. 4359. An act to amend the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1096), to provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the city of Richmond, Calif.; and

H. R. 5146. An act to authorize the President to promote Paul A. Smith, a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the retired list, to the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with entitlement to all benefits pertaining to any officer retired in such grade.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 232. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial gift from the Government of Venezuela.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4904. An act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1894. An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Finance Corporation.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1747. An act to increase the public benefits from the national park system by facilitating the management of museum properties relating thereto, and for other purposes.

## DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, LANHAM, DENTON, CANNON, TABER, HAND, and JENSEN.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments



thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ANDREWS, MAHON, SHEPPARD, GARY, RABAUT, SHELLEY, CANNON, FENTON, COUDERT, WILSON of Indiana, JAMES, and TABER.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses may have until 12 o'clock tonight to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 6499.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 900)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3 and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5 and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 2.

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
LISTER HILL,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,  
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I

##### *Executive Office of the President*

##### *The White House Office*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,882,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,055,500 as proposed by the House.

##### *Special Projects*

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization

Amendment No. 3: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

##### *Funds appropriated to the President*

##### *Expenses of Management Improvement*

Amendment No. 4: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

##### *Foreign Claims Settlement Commission*

##### *Payment of Korean Claims*

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$12,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Administrative Expenses*

Amendment No. 6: Authorizes \$5,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes \$500,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Authorize transfers of \$325,000 from the war claims fund and \$175,000 from "Payment of Korean Claims", instead of \$300,000 and \$150,000, respectively, as proposed by the House and \$350,000 and \$200,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Subversive Activities Control Board*

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$298,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

#### TITLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### *Departments, agencies, and corporations*

Amendment No. 11: Restores House language relating to limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles, amended to exempt station wagons from the dollar limitation. The conferees direct, however, that station wagons are not to be purchased in excess of the number presented in the budget and justified before the Appropriations Committees.

GEORGE ANDREWS,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
IVOR D. FENTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### MOSES AARON BUTTERMAN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1085) for the relief of Moses Aaron Buttermann, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after "Act", insert "": And provided further, That the exemption granted herein shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WENCENTY PETER WINIARSKI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1660) for the relief of Wencenty Peter Winiarski, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 7, strike out all after "fee." down to and including "available." in line 11.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ORRIN J. BISHOP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of June 21 be corrected to show that the House concurred in Senate amendment to the







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 24, 1955  
For actions of June 23, 1955  
84th-1st - No.106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Federal employees pay bill and general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on selective service bill. Senate agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

## HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. The text of the bill as finally passed is printed in the Record. (pp. 7737, 7790-4.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 7770-1).

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 911) (p. D607).

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for four years the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend for the same period the benefits under the Dependents Act. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the

Reserve component 'who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.'

"The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment." (pp. 7768-9.)

3. LAWS, CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment an original bill, H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U. S. Code, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (H. Rept. 906) (p. 7809).
4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee was given permission to file, by midnight tonight, a report on S. 2090, the mutual security bill. (p. 7759). The time for filing minority views was extended until midnight Monday, June 27 (p. 7796).
5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5502 (p. 7772). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
6. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (pp. 7747, 7772-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was given permission to file, by midnight Sunday, a report on S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 7808).
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman criticized certain recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws and discussed the need for important improvements in the laws (pp. 7796-7).
9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted statements prepared by three university professors which discuss the findings of a research study on dairy programs (pp. 7797-7807).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27 (p. 7809). Rep. McCormack announced that on Tues. the conference report on the selective service bill will be considered to be followed by the foreign aid bill (pp. 7795-6).

#### SENATE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7732-4). Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, to prohibit any agency covered by title I of the bill from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (pp. 7732).
12. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6239 (pp. 7734-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7737).
13. COPPER. Sen. Williams criticized the GSA for giving a windfall to a copper mining company, and inserted correspondence with GSA and GAO on this matter (pp. 7728-30).



Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. FLANDERS], the Senators from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES and Mr. COTTON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is absent on official business for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. PORTER] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. PORTER] has a general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 21, as follows:

## YEAS—53

Allott	Dworshak	Martin, Pa.
Anderson	Eastland	McCarthy
Barkley	Ervin	McClellan
Barrett	Frear	Millikin
Bender	Fulbright	Monroney
Bennett	Goldwater	Mundt
Bible	Hayden	Payne
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Bush	Holland	Saltonstall
Butler	Hruska	Schoeppel
Byrd	Ives	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Jenner	Stennis
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Thye
Case, N. J.	Knowland	Watkins
Case, S. Dak.	Kuchel	Welker
Chavez	Long	Williams
Curtis	Malone	Young
Daniel	Martin, Iowa	

## NAYS—21

Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Morse
Douglas	Kerr	Neely
Gore	Kilgore	Neuberger
Green	Langer	O'Mahoney
Hennings	Lehman	Pastore
Hill	Mansfield	Scott
Jackson	McNamara	Sparkman

## NOT VOTING—22

Aiken	George	Russell
Beall	Humphrey	Smathers
Bridges	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Cotton	Kennedy	Symington
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thurmond
Duff	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Potter	
Flanders	Purtell	

So the bill (S. 256) was passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the first sentence of section 5144 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (12 U. S. C. 61) is amended by adding after the first "or" a comma and the following: "if the articles of association so provide."

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Gov-

ernment agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 22, 1955, p. 7658, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there

#### General Government matters appropriation bill for the period ending June 30, 1956

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955 (1)	Budget estimates, 1956 (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
<b>Executive Office of the President:</b>					
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
The White House Office.....	1,895,000	1,882,500	2,055,500	1,882,500	1,882,500
Special projects.....		<sup>1</sup> 1,250,000		1,250,000	1,250,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	366,200	366,200	366,200	366,200	366,200
Bureau of the Budget.....	3,382,500	3,349,000	3,349,000	3,349,000	3,349,000
Council of Economic Advisers.....	<sup>2</sup> 285,000	<sup>3</sup> 340,000	325,000	325,000	325,000
National Security Council.....	215,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	2,161,000	2,220,000	2,125,000	2,125,000	2,125,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	(4)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
<b>Total, Executive Office of the President.....</b>	<b>8,454,700</b>	<b>9,857,700</b>	<b>8,670,700</b>	<b>9,747,700</b>	<b>9,747,700</b>
<b>Funds appropriated to the President:</b>					
Emergency fund for the President.....	<sup>5</sup> 150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses of management improvement.....	300,000	(6)			
<b>Total, funds appropriated to the President.....</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>American Battle Monuments Commission:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	775,000	<sup>7</sup> 920,000	920,000	920,000	920,000
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	3,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
<b>Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....</b>	<b>4,275,000</b>	<b>5,420,000</b>	<b>3,920,000</b>	<b>3,920,000</b>	<b>3,920,000</b>
<b>Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....</b>	<b>574,000</b>				
<b>Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.....</b>	<b>653,150</b>				
<b>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:</b>					
Payment of Korean claims.....		12,200,000	8,000,000	12,200,000	12,200,000
Payment of World War II claims.....	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Administrative expenses.....	<sup>9</sup> (1,045,000)	<sup>10</sup> (550,000)	<sup>11</sup> (450,000)	(550,000)	(500,000)
<b>Total, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....</b>		<b>12,200,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>12,200,000</b>	<b>12,200,000</b>
<b>Subversive Activities Control Board.....</b>	<b><sup>12</sup> 170,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>298,600</b>	<b>298,600</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,576,850</b>	<b>28,777,700</b>	<b>21,890,700</b>	<b>27,166,300</b>	<b>27,166,300</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimate contained in S. Doc. No. 48, which canceled \$173,000 addition to White House Office in H. Doc. No. 126.

<sup>2</sup> And unobligated funds continued available.

<sup>3</sup> Includes decrease of \$45,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.

<sup>4</sup> \$60,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available until June 30, 1955.

<sup>5</sup> And not to exceed \$600,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

<sup>6</sup> Language.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$40,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.

<sup>8</sup> Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

<sup>9</sup> Amount of \$1,045,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

<sup>10</sup> Amount of \$550,000 to be composed of transfers of \$350,000 from war claims fund and \$200,000 of appropriated funds.

<sup>11</sup> Amount of \$450,000 to be composed of transfers of \$300,000 from war claims fund and \$150,000 of appropriated funds.

<sup>12</sup> And not to exceed \$115,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6499, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 23, 1955.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the bill (H. R. 6499) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry

objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table indicating the various appropriations in the general Government matters appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

#### AUTHORIZATION TO FILE REPORT DURING RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to file its report during the recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.



## GERMANY AND THE INITIATIVE FOR PEACE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, several days ago I shared with the Senate some reflections on the Big Four Conference which is soon to open in Geneva. In substance I said that the President and the Secretary of State would be able to negotiate with strength and conviction if they went into the Geneva meetings with the united support of the Nation.

There is no reason why the President and the Secretary of State should not have that support. Our participation in the Conference does not bear a party label. It is a logical development of policies going back many years. They began with a Republican Congress and a Democratic administration. They are bearing fruit with a Democratic Congress and a Republican administration.

Should the Geneva Conference move the world closer to a desirable peace, it will be largely because the sacrifices which all Americans have made over the past decade will have helped to lay the groundwork for a successful conference. It will be because for 10 years this Nation has worked patiently and cooperatively with other nations to build the conditions of peace.

No small part of the success, I may add, will be due to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the senior Senator from Georgia and dean of the Senate [Mr. GEORGE]. Some weeks ago he had the wisdom and the initiative to suggest that the moment might be ripe to explore the prospects for relieving world tensions. He had the courage to speak some honest words on the realities of international life. And in so doing he has reawakened our faith in ourselves and in our leadership. He has reminded us of our enormous capacity, when we are united, to deal with the problems of peace no less than with those of war.

In the Austrian Treaty we have had the first evidence that conditions of peace may now be coming into being, at least in Europe. The Austrian settlement is a tangible indication that the shadow of totalitarianism can be made to recede without bombs when the will to freedom is unyielding and the strength to sustain it is adequate. Under the treaty an advanced position of Russian military power in Western Europe will be moved back toward the East in what may be a prelude to further withdrawals.

The Austrian Treaty is a compromise, as are all bloodless settlements. For our part, the treaty is satisfactory because in the judgment of the President, the Secretary of State, and the Senate it serves the peaceful purposes of the Nation and is acceptable to the Austrian people.

If the Austrian treaty serves our ends, however, we must face the fact that the Russians believe it serves theirs as well. If they did not, it would not have been signed. Viewed in that perspective, the Austrian treaty becomes one of a series of highly significant moves which have characterized Soviet diplomacy in recent months. Why, we may well ask ourselves, have the Russians renounced

their treaties of reciprocal assistance with France and the United Kingdom, which were directed against German militarism? Why have they shown a more amenable attitude on disarmament? Why did the leaders of the Soviet Union pay homage to Marshall Tito in Belgrade? How are we to explain their fabulous welcome for Prime Minister Nehru when just 2 or 3 years ago he was being denounced as a tool of the western nations? Most significant, why have they invited Chancellor Adenauer to establish diplomatic relations and commercial agreements between the Soviet Union and Western Germany?

I think it is now generally recognized that each of these actions and others elsewhere are part of a tremendous Soviet diplomatic offensive which began at least as far back as the death of Stalin in 1953. In August 1954 in remarks in the Senate I referred to this drive in these terms:

There are great stakes involved in the diplomatic struggle. \* \* \* However, it is not a matter of a few resources, a few strategic positions, and a reluctant people being seized by the Communists and dragged into their camp. In this diplomatic struggle, the willing allegiance or the benevolent neutrality of entire nations is involved.

The Communists are striving by a combination of diplomacy and economic enticements to drive the free nations further and further apart and to draw as many of them as possible into their orbit or into an intermediate stage of neutralism.

What we have seen of the Soviet diplomatic offensive so far, in my judgment, is mere prelude. The real drive is now only beginning to unfold. It will probe for weaknesses in every part of the structure of peace which together with other nations we have built over the past decade and on which rests the future of western civilization and the security of this country. The great test of the Soviet diplomatic drive is coming in Germany.

For many years it has been apparent that Germany would recover and would become once again the decisive power in Europe, the pivot on which the questions of war or peace and freedom or totalitarianism would turn. In 1949, 6 years ago, I visited Germany and reported to the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "although Germany is at the present time in a very weak position, with two separate governments, it is potentially the strongest nation in Western Europe—Germany is the big prize."

Even in those days the Soviet Union was attempting to draw the whole of Germany away from Western Europe. The Soviet Union had already recognized that unification was the one great temptation it could offer to the German people. The Russian efforts then were based on German unification on Soviet terms. Their demands were for a united Germany that would fit into the Communist bloc of Eastern Europe. The people of West Germany were immunized against Soviet demands of that kind to subvert them. They were exhausted by the war. They had seen the excesses of the Soviet occupation in the Eastern Zone which had driven millions of refugees into the West. And they

were protected by the Allied armies of occupation, as evidenced by the success of the Berlin airlift. The Russian demands for German unification on Soviet terms got nowhere.

The situation now has changed. Western Germany has made a remarkable recovery from the war. It is independent once again, and it already has the power to act as a separate factor, like France or the United Kingdom, in the affairs of Europe. It is now more than ever immune to the appeal of unification on Soviet terms.

But as Germany has changed, so has Russian policy. That policy has gradually been shifting from German unification on Soviet terms to German unification on terms more acceptable to the Germans. Although this shift has long been in the making, it has taken the shock of the sudden Russian reversal on the Austrian treaty and the Soviet invitation to Chancellor Adenauer to visit Moscow to bring the reality of it home to this country.

Until these two events occurred, our policy on Germany appears to have been based on two assumptions. The first was that the Soviet Union would never permit German unification except on Soviet terms, and the German people would never accept it on Soviet terms. The second was that Chancellor Adenauer could keep Western Germany with Western Europe no matter what else happened. Just a year ago, or even a few months ago, the air was filled with an incredible optimism about the German situation which stemmed from these two assumptions.

Now, however, the assumptions seem to have been reduced to one: That Chancellor Adenauer will not let us down. The unwarranted optimism on the German situation has been shaken, even if it has not been entirely dispelled.

The assumption that Chancellor Adenauer will not let us down is a safe assumption. I have a deep admiration and respect for the understanding, integrity, and humanity which characterize the German Prime Minister. He is a great statesman in the finest traditions of Western Europe. He knows, perhaps as few other men do, how vital it is that Germany remain linked with the western nations.

Chancellor Adenauer will not let us down. The full faith which President Eisenhower expressed in him a few weeks ago was not misplaced. I know that I speak the thoughts of many other Members of the Senate who are acquainted with Adenauer when I say that I share the President's faith.

Because I do, however, I am disturbed by an American policy respecting Germany which is allowed to rest in so many essentials on his shoulders alone. It is not only unfair to Adenauer; it is a dangerous way of dealing with the tremendous forces that are at work in Germany and Europe today. Those forces have historical roots that go back decades and centuries. They will be in operation long after the Chancellor and every Member of this Chamber have gone.

If our policies on Germany are to be effective, they must not be built solely around one man, however great he may



The effect of this duty-free importation privilege is to avoid the imposition of undue administrative burdens upon persons evacuated to the United States and constitutes an important morale factor and inducement to overseas duty.

In view of the continuing international obligations and commitments of the Federal Government requiring the presence in many parts of the world of substantial numbers of Government personnel, it was deemed advisable by the Committee on Ways and Means that this authority should be made permanent.

In making this authority permanent, an amendment was adopted which limits this duty-free privilege—under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury—to persons in the service of the United States who return to the United States upon the termination of assignment to extended duty outside the customs territory of the United States, or of returning members of his family who have resided with him at the foreign post or station, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders or instructions. This amendment has been adopted because it was brought to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means that Government personnel assigned to duty outside the United States for relatively short periods of time are availing themselves of this free-entry privilege.

H. R. 5560 would accord to personnel stationed on Johnston Island the same privilege granted to personnel stationed on Wake Island and Midway Island with respect to allowing personal and household effects to be admitted to the United States without payment of duty when such effects are forwarded to the United States by reason of Government instructions regarding the movement of the owner of the article. Personnel stationed on Wake Island and Midway Island are entitled under present law to this privilege because these islands were exempted from the customs laws of the United States by the act of June 25, 1938 (ch. 679, 52 Stat. 1077) and are considered therefore, for customs purposes, as foreign countries. Under existing law a transfer of articles from Johnston Island to the Territory of Hawaii or the continental United States is not considered to constitute an importation within the meaning of the applicable sections of the customs laws.

The consistent construction of present law is that it applies to all personal and household effects imported by any employee of the United States who arrives in the United States under Government orders or by any member of the family of such an employee even though such employee may be absent from the United States for only a short period of time. Among the beneficiaries of the statute have been many Government employees assigned to short periods of foreign duty, amounting in some cases to only a day or two. It has also been brought to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means that abuses have developed with respect to shipments of liquor and tobacco products.

It was the view of the Committee on Ways and Means that when Government

personnel are assigned to posts outside the United States under such circumstances that their household effects may be transported at Government expense, and in some other cases where temporary assignments are so extended that items must be purchased abroad beyond the normal requirements of a tourist, such personnel deserve the benefits of the free-entry privilege, except as to liquor or tobacco products. In the deliberations on this legislation by the Committee on Ways and Means, we were advised by the Treasury Department that in the administration of the law the Department would ordinarily limit importations of liquor and tobacco products to the amounts that may be imported duty free by returning United States residents under existing law.

It was the committee's view that Government personnel assigned to duty outside the United States for relatively short terms are adequately provided for by the exemptions applicable to other returning residents of the United States.

Accordingly, an amendment was adopted which provides that the duty-free privilege accorded under H. R. 5560 will be available only with respect to extended overseas assignments.

#### SOCIAL-SECURITY WAGE CREDITS FOR MILITARY SERVICE BEFORE JULY 1956

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H. R. 5936, which is a bill to provide for the continuation for 9 months, through March 31, 1956, of the existing provisions of title II of the Social Security Act, relating to, first, old-age and survivors insurance wage credits for military service; and second, the payment of lump-sum death benefits where a serviceman dying overseas is reburied in this country.

Under existing law these provisions would not apply to service or deaths after June 30, 1955.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. JENKINS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to concur with the gentleman from Tennessee in saying that this bill was voted out unanimously from the Committee on Ways and Means. I have consulted with the leadership, and there is no objection on this side.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported unanimously by our committee. It simply extends for an additional 9 months the present provisions of the Social Security Act which provides a monthly wage credit under the old-age and survivors insurance system for members of the Armed Forces and the payment of a lump-sum death benefit in the case of such an individual who dies overseas and is reburied in this country. The existing provisions of the Social Security Act expire this July 1. For this reason, it is essential that we act on the matter without undue delay. It should be noted that the extension contained in this bill will again expire

next April 1. Our committee decided upon this relatively limited extension in view of the expected recommendations of the House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits. We hope that those recommendations will be acted upon prior to the April 1 termination of the provisions of this bill. I would also like to make clear that while our committee unequivocally advocates that the cost to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund of these gratuitous military-wage credits be reimbursed by the Federal Government, we did not include a provision to that effect in this bill solely because it was our understanding that the recommendations of the select committee, to which I have already referred, would include provision for such reimbursement.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 217 (e) of the Social Security Act (relating to benefits in case of veterans) is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1956."

SEC. 2. The last sentence of section 202 (i) of the Social Security Act (relating to lump-sum death payments) is amended by striking out "July 1955" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1956."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "July 1, 1956" and insert "April 1, 1956."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "July 1956" and insert "April 1956."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

"A bill to provide wage credits under title II of the Social Security Act for military service before April 1956, and to permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after interment or reinterment in the case of servicemen dying overseas before April 1956."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, under the old-age and survivors insurance system, individuals who have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time since September 14, 1940, are, under certain circumstances, provided wage credits under the system of \$160 per month for each month, or part thereof, of such service. Present law provides for these credits without any payment of taxes or the appropriation of funds to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Under the existing provisions of law these wage credits will be provided only for service performed prior to July 1, 1955. H. R.



5936, as amended, extends this provision so that it will apply to service performed prior to April 1, 1956.

H. R. 5936 also extends the provision of the old-age and survivors insurance system under which the 2-year period for filing claims for lump-sum death payments in the case of reburial in this country of servicemen dying overseas, begins to run from the date of reburial in this country instead of from the date of death overseas. This provision, which under existing law applies only in the case of deaths prior to July 1, 1955, would be extended to cases of deaths occurring before April 1, 1956.

In view of the anticipated legislative recommendations of the House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits established pursuant to the authority of House Resolution 35 of the 84th Congress, it was the considered opinion of the Committee on Ways and Means that the extension of these provisions is desirable as a temporary measure pending the formulation of a long-range solution to the problem of retirement and related benefits for military personnel and their survivors based upon the recommendations of this select committee.

In our consideration of this legislation in executive session, the Committee on Ways and Means had tentatively approved an amendment to H. R. 5936 whereby the cost of the old-age and survivors insurance benefits resulting from wage credits and lump-sum death benefits attributable to military service, would be met by special appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. However, our committee was advised that the House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits expected to report favorably to the House legislation which would provide for such reimbursement. In view of that fact, H. R. 5936 was reported with an amendment to provide for a simple 9 months' extension of existing law without any provisions for reimbursement of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund included.

As stated on page 2 of the committee report, it was the unanimous view of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means that in the interest of guarding against the impairment of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund it is necessary that the Congress provide for the reimbursement of the trust fund from the general funds of the Treasury.

The enactment of this legislation was recommended by the Department of Defense.

The membership of the Committee on Ways and Means voted unanimously to report H. R. 5936 favorably to the House with the amendment to which I have previously referred.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Health and Science Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5502, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand this is the bill which the other body has increased by \$31,500,000 over the figure approved by the House?

Mr. ROONEY. The bill has been very, very substantially increased. The other body's version is \$51,544,276 over the current year appropriations, and only \$1,546,494 below the budget estimates of \$483,531,912.

Mr. GROSS. And this is the same bill on which the other body has named 16 managers on its part?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. And is the gentleman suggesting 16 managers on the part of the House?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I believe the Chair will appoint the usual number of conferees on the part of the House; and we think we can do all right in representing the views of the House.

Mr. GROSS. This bill has been increased by \$31,500,000 over the House figures. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee on June 1 made a speech on the floor of the House in behalf of a balanced budget and in behalf of economy in appropriations. I trust the managers on the part of the House, and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in view of this \$31,500,000 increase—and I think the gentleman well knows that some of those increases are in items which never ought to have been increased—it is my hope that the conferees on the part of the House will insist upon the House figure.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, MAGNUSON, CANNON, COUDERT, BOW, CLEVENGER, and TABER.

#### AUTHORITY GRANTED TO SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESS ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker at any time on Thursday next to declare a recess of the House for the purpose of receiving His Excellency U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6649) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 22, 1955.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the action of the conference committee on this bill can best be summarized by a tabulation comparing appropriations and estimates for the agencies contained in the bill.

Appropriations, 1955	\$14,576,850
Budget estimates, 1956	28,777,700
Bill as passed the House	21,890,700
Bill as passed the Senate	27,166,300
Conference agreement	27,166,300
Conference agreement compared with:	
Estimates	-1,611,400
House bill	+5,275,000

Additional estimates for the Executive Office of the President were considered by the Senate in the amount of \$1,077,000, net, above those considered by the House. I shall briefly treat the major activities for the benefit of the House.

For the Executive Office of the President, modest reductions of \$15,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers and \$95,000 for the Office of Defense Mobilization, both made by the House, remain unchanged. Funds for all other activities are approved as requested.

Funds appropriated to the President are contained in the bill as requested except for certain specialized language which was eliminated in the House, and remains eliminated after conference.

Items for the American Battle Monument Commission were not involved in conference, and stand approved as passed by the House.

For the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, the conferees agreed that the full amount of the budget estimate will undoubtedly be an ultimate requirement, and it is therefore included in the



conference version of the bill. A modest reduction was made in the estimate for administrative expenses, with corresponding decreases in the sources from which these funds are obtained by transfer.

The conferees accepted the Senate approved figure for the Subversive Activities Control Board, a reduction of \$1,400 in the amount as passed by the House.

In the general provisions, the section relating to the limitation on purchase price of passenger motor vehicles was resolved by exempting station wagons from the dollar limitation and otherwise restoring the House language which had set a limit of \$1,350 each. The conferees further directed that no station wagons be bought unless they had been included in the budget estimates and justified before the Appropriations Committee.

In concluding, I should like to express my appreciation to the members of the subcommittee. Their diligence and attention have been of very considerable value in the preparation and presentation of this bill.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, the conference report making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry Government agencies before the House is certainly not a controversial one, and there is little to add to the remarks of the chairman of our subcommittee.

In this bill, as is customary, the funds for the operation and maintenance of the White House, the Presidency itself, and for the various staff assistance provided for the President have been largely left untouched. It is fitting and proper that we permit our Chief Executive a rather wide discretion in the direction of his immediate group.

We rather reluctantly agreed that the full amount of the estimate was needed for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to pay Korean claims. There are potential valid claims of over \$10 million now on hand, and we can only hope that the processing of them will be accomplished speedily enough to require an amount greater than the \$8 million which had been provided by the House.

This is a relatively small bill, and the differences between the two Houses were not great, and I therefore support passage of the conference report.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 20, insert:

**"SPECIAL PROJECTS**

"For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government

service as he may specify, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 percent of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for 'Salaries and expenses,' the White House Office, for administrative services."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

**SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED**

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, to revise and extend his remarks and include an article.

**AUTHORIZING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE INSTALLATIONS**

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 286, Rept. No. 903), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6829) to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

(Mr. CURTIS of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I pointed out to the House that only last Monday, June 20, the Democratic majority on the Committee on Ways and Means turned down by a strict party-line vote a Republican proposal to hold public hearings on liberalization of the so-called work clause of the Social Security Act. As many Members are aware, that is the restrictive provision which results in loss of benefits for any beneficiary under age 72 who earns over \$1,200 a year.

Another provision of the social-security law in which there is widespread interest is the minimum benefit. The minimum benefit was raised last year to \$30 a month by the Republican Congress. However, it should be obvious to anyone that such a pittance can provide little or no old-age protection to those so unfortunate as to be only eligible for the minimum benefit. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of our older citizens who are in this category.

Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, in addition to turning down the Republican proposal to hold hearings on the work clause, the Democratic majority of the Committee on Ways and Means rejected by the same party-line vote a Republican motion to hold public hearings on increasing the minimum social-security benefit to \$40 a month or perhaps some other figures.

The point at issue is not that we should necessarily increase the minimum payment, although it looks like all other liberalizations—highly desirable on its face.

The issue is that a Democratic caucus, the Ways and Means Committee, decided to liberalize the social-security program to assist only 3 groups of people, barring all the other 12 groups from even having their cases heard or presented. Furthermore this caucus decided not even to write the provisions for the three groups in a careful and proper manner. Legislation calling for the annual expenditure of \$2 billion cannot be written in 3 days of executive session, with only the leaders of the caucus participating in the executive deliberations with the Republican members of the Committee, with any hopes that it will be sound and able to accomplish its professed purpose.

The leaders of the other body have already stated that full public hearings on any bill coming out of the House will be had and that these hearings would be even more extensive than usual because of the failure of the House committee to hold hearings. The net effect of all this ill-conceived plan is to make the House ineffective and irresponsible. I still plead with the Democratic leadership to abandon this course of action. Let the Ways and Means Committee go into this great subject in a proper fashion so that we may produce good and beneficial legislation in which we and the House may take proper pride.

**SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED**

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, on Monday next I may be permitted to proceed for 20 minutes and that I may quote from certain records.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

**INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949**

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 276 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6382) to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general



debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LATHAM] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 276 which will make in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 6382, to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 276 provides for an open rule, waiving points of order with 1 hour of general debate.

Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6382 has for its main purpose the enabling of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States to handle certain claims against five governments, that is, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. According to the report, Mr. Speaker, this bill would not create a new Government agency, and the expenses of administering this bill, if passed, would be deducted from the funds available for distribution to the claimants. About \$41 million are available for distribution.

At the present time there are blocked assets available from the 3 satellite countries of more than \$34 million. However, out of this \$34 million there are \$7 million worth of assets which are owned by natural persons as opposed to \$27 million owned by the governments and corporations. Only the \$27 million would be available for distribution under the proposed bill. The Lombardo agreement of 1947 provided that Italy would turn over to the United States \$5 million for distribution by the United States, in full satisfaction of claims against Italy arising out of the war, and not otherwise provided for in the peace treaty with Italy.

Under the Litvinov agreement the United States now has \$9 million available for payment of claims of United States nationals against the Soviet Union and certain of its nationals.

According to the report on the bill, Mr. Speaker, it will be necessary for the United States to take title to the assets of these countries in the United States, make initial determinations disposing of prewar debt claims and title claims, liquidate the assets, and turn the net proceeds over to the Department of the Treasury before these blocked assets can become available for the payment of these claims. This procedure, however, will not be necessary in the cases of the Italian and U. S. S. R. assets covered by this bill, since the title to these assets already exists in the United States. However, in these two cases also distinct

funds will be set up in the Treasury to handle these claims.

The bill very definitely defines just what claimants would be entitled to receive some awards under the provisions of this bill, and the report specifically states that the assets of \$41 million cannot even begin to settle the number and amounts of claims that American citizens have against the Soviet Union and the satellite states. Nationals of the United States have claims against these countries amounting to half a billion dollars, and it is very obvious that full justice cannot be done in all of these cases with the very limited amount of money available.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Foreign Affairs stated during their hearing before the Committee on Rules that they had worked long and hard to arrive at the formula for settlement which they want to present for consideration before this House. I hope that the rule will be adopted, since it is an open one and that the membership of the House will carefully consider H. R. 6382.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does this bill deal in any manner with claims of American citizens who were in China when China was overrun by the Japs, who lost their property when it was confiscated by the Japs?

Mr. O'NEILL. This bill involves five nations: Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There is nothing in here about the Japanese Government or the Chinese Nationalist Government. I will yield to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to answer that question.

Mr. RICHARDS. No; it does not have anything to do with China at all.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman advise me as to whether or not his committee is considering claims involving American citizens who were in China and lost their property to the Japs?

Mr. RICHARDS. Not at this time. We are not considering that, and I would point out to the gentleman that we are considering now this type of claim simply for the reason that we have already in our hands here in the United States money or property which it is sought to apply to the payment of these claims. This is just money or property already in the hands of the United States Government, either blocked or vested.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, does not the gentleman feel that we may have some property that would cover these other claims arising out of China?

Mr. RICHARDS. We may; it is possible. But the executive department has not informed the Committee on Foreign Affairs that that is the case to this date.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I feel that those people should be taken care

of who lost all of their property and everything to the Japs.

Mr. RICHARDS. I would say to the gentleman this does not exclude anybody. The fact is that we have this money that was bought or property that we seek to vest in order to distribute the proceeds of the sale of that property to pay American claims. That is all. The money is here. It just applies to these countries because the money is here, that is all.

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, this is a 1-hour open rule, with points of order waived, as the gentleman from Massachusetts has stated. He has given you the main purposes of the provisions of this bill.

As far as I have been able to learn, there is no real dispute with regard to the general purposes of this measure. It is my understanding, however, that there are a number of Members who will want to vote for some amendments.

I have heard of no objection to the adoption of the rule, and I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6382) to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6382, with Mr. HARDY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. I do not believe any Member would object to the bill. It may be that some Members will want to offer amendments. I know of no such amendments at this time.

The purpose of the bill is to divide up money amounting to \$41 million which is already here on deposit in the United States, among people of the United States who have claims against a number of foreign governments. These governments are Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and Russia.

The bill does not create any new agency; it merely assigns additional functions to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is already in business. It involves no additional cost to the American taxpayer since all the costs of administering the bill will be paid out of the funds available to make settlement. It does not initiate any negotiations with foreign governments; all necessary negotiations have already been







Public Law 110 - 84th Congress  
Chapter 226 - 1st Session  
H. R. 6499

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 192.

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1956.

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

63 Stat. 4.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,882,500.

60 Stat. 810.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 percent of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", The White House Office, for administrative services.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, \$366,200.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services

All 69 Stat. 193.

60 Stat. 810. as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,349,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

60 Stat. 23. Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$325,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

60 Stat. 810. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of one station wagon for replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work related to the activity of the Council; \$240,000.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

60 Stat. 810. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,125,000, of which \$161,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

5 USC 133z note.  
60 Stat. 810. For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE

Restriction. For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for



allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fourth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$61,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; \$920,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

60 Stat. 317.

Station allowance.

Reimbursements.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138b), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App. 1819), including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and not to exceed \$32,500 for expenses of travel, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

60 Stat. 317.

61 Stat. 779.

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

### PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

For payment of Korean claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 615, approved August 21, 1954, \$12,200,000.

62 Stat. 1240;

68 Stat. 759.

50 USC app.

2001 note.

### PAYMENT OF WORLD WAR II CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (d), 6 (a) through (d), 7, 15, 16, and 17 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That

62 Stat. 1240.

50 USC app.

2001 note.

62 Stat. 1246.  
50 USC app. 39.  
50 USC app.  
2012.

this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized by law no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of travel; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$500,000, of which \$325,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1956, and \$175,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Payment of Korean Claims".

62 Stat. 1247.  
50 USC app.  
2012.

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$12,500 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$298,600.

#### TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Passenger motor  
vehicles.  
60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,350.

Citizenship  
requirements.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*. That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one

Affidavit.

Penalty.

year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies. Nonapplicability.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby. Living quarters allowances.  
46 Stat. 818.  
60 Stat. 1026.  
22 USC 1131.  
22 USC 801 note.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person. Senate disapproval of personnel.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest. USCA and Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced. Administrative expenses.  
59 Stat. 597.  
60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government. Office building.

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*, That said circular may be amended or Budget Circular A-45.



Report to  
Congress.

changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1956, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

Foreign credits.  
31 USC 724.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

60 Stat. 754.

Strikes or  
overthrow of  
Government.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and

Affidavit.

Penalty.

accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Mat-Short title. ters Appropriation Act, 1956".

**Approved June 29, 1955.**

